

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO 10.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Farmers, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Room 16, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Ross Sts., Regina. T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M., Office in Hole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. F. SIZE, Surgeon Dentist, Visits Moose Jaw for the practice of his profession on the 15th and 30th day of each month.

Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices. A. B. — Where above dates fall on Sunday, visit on the following Monday.

W. D. COVAT, L.B.S., D.D.S., Surgeon Dentist, in Regina, (graduate of the Royal Dental College in the world), visits Moose Jaw staying at the Young Hotel on the first Sunday and following Tuesday of every month.

ALEXANDER BELL, late of St. James' Church, Montreal, Quebec, England, and late of the Baptist Church in Moose Jaw, is taking up business in Moose Jaw, and is now staying at the Young Hotel. He is a graduate of the Royal Dental College in the world, and is a member of the Royal Dental Association. He is also a member of the Moose Jaw Baptist Church. He is now taking up business in Moose Jaw, and is now staying at the Young Hotel.

ROBERT GREEN, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Recorder of Stock Brands, Registrar of Marriages, Licenses, Government and other business, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

NOTICE.

As I am giving up business in Moose Jaw, and am about to leave the city, I am hereby giving notice to all persons who are indebted to me, or who are owed by me, to come forward and settle their accounts with me, or with my agent, before the 1st day of September, 1894. After that date I will place my books in the hands of a collector, and will not be responsible for any further claims.

John Brass, - Main St., Moose Jaw.

R. J. HOOD, Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ordered work a specialty, all repairs executed thoroughly, neatly and promptly. Prices low for CASH ONLY.

MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

Aberdeen

Barber Shop.

All Branches of Tonsorial Work Executed in Capital Style. Call and Experience it Yourself.

J. McAlpine, - Prop.

I. O. F.

Court Moose Jaw No. 306, holds its regular meeting in Russell Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 25th.

C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. F. Dreyer, R.S.

WHOLESALE

Wine, Liquor and Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the most world-renowned makers in both imported and domestic wines, liquors and beers kept in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS. Write or call for prices.

TERMS.—

SPOT CASH.

Octavius Field.

M. J. MacLEOD.

BARGAINS APPRECIATED.

Clearing out all the Summer

Goods at Prices you must Certainly see to Appreciate the

Bargains.

M. J. MacLEOD.

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

A. A. Meller

CARRIES A COMPLETE STOCK OF Sportsmen's Supplies.

LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless. Guns for hire and sale. Having secured the services of a competent workman, I am prepared to attend to all kinds of gun repairing at shortest possible notice and at lowest rates.

...TERMS CASH....

R. E. DORAN

GIVES SPLENDID VALUE IN Boots and Shoes, And Tells Them for CASH.

Headquarters for Harness.

I. M. CHALMERS

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR SUMMER

In each department the above is complete.

Our stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES** is second to none. The growing tendency of our trade in this line is due direct to the Manufacturers. Those who wear McPherson's shoe once prefer no other; they are composed of excellent material, give good service, fit well and give the foot an appearance of neatness.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

In our Grocery Department we have added a new line, we purpose keeping all kinds of fruits in season. At present we have St. Michael Oranges, Messina Lemons, Bananas 40 cents, California Honey in Comb, Pie Plant, Cabbage, &c.

I. M. Chalmers.

FURNITURE.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

REGINA LETTER.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Threshers' Liens Bill Defeated—Discussion as to Points Where Normal Sessions Should be Held—Liquor Prohibition Resolution Introduced—Plebisite Favoured—Sessional Notes.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23. The Speaker took the chair at 2:30.

After routine Mr. Haultain presented a report from the standing committee on standing orders recommending that the petitions from Knox Church, Regina, and Concord Council, R. T. of T. Grenfell, praying for the suppression of the liquor traffic be received.

Mr. Dill's bill to amend the Unincorporated Towns Ordinance was read the first time.

Mr. Davidson's bill to prevent the spread of noxious weeds was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Mitchell moved the second reading of bill No. 23, respecting threshers' liens. This bill provides for the retention of a sufficient quantity of grain by the thrasher to defray the charges for threshing and costs of transporting the grain to market. It further provides that the grain must be sold within thirty days. It also gives the thrasher priority over all liens, charges, incumbrances and claims whatsoever.

Mr. Oliver contended that the thrasher should not have precedence over any laborer in the employ of the farmer.

A vote was then taken, and the bill was rejected by 11 to 7.

Further progress was made with bill No. 20, to further amend "The school ordinance," bill No. 19, to amend "The public fire ordinance," bill No. 16, respecting deputy clerks and deputy sheriffs; bill No. 1, to amend and consolidate the municipal ordinance.

House adjourned.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

The greater part of Friday and Saturday's sittings was taken up with the Municipal Ordinances consolidation and amendments, about one-quarter being disposed of.

Mr. Haultain's bill to re the Executive Committee was read the first time; and the Wolseley & Fort Qu'Appelle R.R. Ordinance and bill to incorporate the parishes of the Diocese of Saskatchewan were read the second time.

The reply to the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor was approved, and ordered to be presented to His Honor.

MONDAY, Aug. 27.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Jelly was adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the President of the Privy Council and the Supt.-General of Indian Affairs:

"That in the opinion of this House all contracts given by the Dominion Government for the supply of hay, oats, bacon, butter or potatoes, in the North-West Territories should be given where possible in such quantities and in such manner that the individual producers of these articles shall be enabled to supply them direct to the Government."

The following bills were introduced and read the first time:

To amend the Herd Ordinance. (Mr. Page)

Respecting the closing of shops. (Mr. Betts)

To enforce the destruction of noxious weeds. (Mr. Knowling)

Bills No. 26 and 28, to amend the Unincorporated Towns Ordinance, and to prevent Trespass in Pursuit of Game, were read the second time, and the Ordinance to incorporate the parishes of the Diocese of Saskatchewan was read the third time and passed.

The Municipal Ordinance occupied the attention of the House in Committee of the Whole, for the balance of the sitting.

TUESDAY, Aug. 28.

The following bills were read the first time:

Mr. Betts, respecting Judgment Debtors.

Mr. Cayley, re Corporations.

Mr. Dill, to amend the Farmers' Institute Ordinance.

Bills re the Herd Ordinance, the Closing of Shops, Destruction of Noxious Weeds, and the Town of Regina were read the second time; and progress in Committee of the Whole was made with some other measures.

Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr. Dill, moved the following resolution:

"That it is desirable that legislation be passed to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the North-West Territories." Mr. Oliver made a strong speech in favor of his resolution, and was followed by Mr. Cayley against it. Mr. Mowat moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Myers, "that all the words after 'that' to the end of the main motion be struck out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: 'That whereas this House has no information from which the views of the country in regard to the traffic in intoxicating liquors can be ascertained; and whereas such views can only be ascertained by a plebisite taken for the special purpose; therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this House it is not desirable that any legislation should be passed for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors pending the expression of the views of the country on this subject.'"

Messrs. Magrath, Dill, Davidson and McKay having spoken, Mr. Betts, seconded by Mr. Davidson, moved an amendment to the amendment to the effect that no legislation be passed on this subject until the final report and views of the Royal Commission now inquiring into the matter are made public.

The latter amendment was lost, and Mr. Mowat's amendment was adopted on the following division:

Ayes: McKay, Myers, Mowat, Insinger, Page, Mitchell, Tweed, Neff, Wilkins, Prince, Boucher, Davidson, Clinkskill and Cayley.

Nays: Betts, Knowling, Magrath, Dill, Oliver and Sutherland.

Mr. Haultain's bill to amend the Judicialure Ordinance was read a first time.

Bill No. 28, to prevent trespass in pursuit of game, and Mr. Prince's bill respecting receipt notes, hire receipts and orders for chattels, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Betts withdrew his resolution, and the amendment was carried.

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Mr. Magrath's bill to incorporate the Galt hospital and Mr. Haultain's bill respecting the Executive Committee of the Territories were read the second time.

Bills respecting Herd Ordinance and Closing of Shops went through Committee of the Whole.

PERSONAL NOTE.

People are wondering if the members of the Assembly will rest satisfied with merely expressing as they have done, their desire to have an expression of the views of the country, generally, in respect to prohibition; or if they will follow that up for a plebisite concurrently with the approaching elections, when it could be taken without any extra expense.

Mr. Haultain has returned from London, where he has been in consultation with His Honor in regard to various public matters.

Irrespective of politics, all the members of the Assembly are looking forward with keen interest to hearing the Hon. Mr. Laurier, unquestionably one of the foremost orators of the day. Arrangements have been made for him to speak in the curling rink here next Wednesday afternoon.

Though the proceedings of the House have so far, owing to a large measure to the unavoidable delay in bringing down the estimates, been rather tame, judging from the point of view of those who, delight in long-winded contentious debates, yet a great deal of practical work has already been accomplished, and useful legislation has been advanced.

As no amendments to the game ordinance were introduced in the early part of the session the public were congratulating themselves on exemption from the infliction of the annual laborious essays on ornithology and the dates at which birds of passage quit the reedy lakes and grassy fens of the north to seek a southern home for the winter, but as will be seen by to day's report we are going to have it in another form. This time instead of the birds, the habits of the porcupine will be canvassed.

Senator Perley is again here "pushing" legislation re the Fort Qu'Appelle & Wolseley R.R.

Mr. Page's bill to amend Chapter 57 of the Revised Ordinances respecting the office of sheriff was read the first time.

Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr. Clinkskill, moved that an Order of this House do issue for a return showing a copy of the resolution of the Roman Catholic section of the Board of Education prescribing "Buckley and Robertson's Histories of England and Canada" as a text book for use in schools then under its control. Carried.

Mr. Betts, seconded by Mr. Mowat, moved the following resolution:

Whereas the Normal Sessions conducted during the past years have caused serious inconvenience to many teachers and whereas the answer given by the Executive Committee to a question from the honorable member for St. Albert, respecting these schools, was not entirely satisfactory to this House:

Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House, Normal Sessions for 2nd class certificates should be held at Moosomin, Regina, Prince Albert, Calgary and Edmonton.

ton, for 2nd class certificates Regina and Calgary, and for 1st class certificates at Regina.

Mr. Haultain spoke warmly against the resolution. As to the reply given to the hon. member for St. Albert, he had made a reply as definite as possible from the incomplete statistics at hand. The present system, he contended, was all that could be expected or afforded in this new country. No complaints had been made about inconvenience and in many districts there would not be a sufficient number of eligible candidates to warrant expense of holding local sessions. He gave a statement showing the number of pupils in each district who would be likely to present themselves for Normal training. In Assiniboia, 19 second class pupils and 33 third class pupils, and in Calgary 13 second class pupils applied for training at the next sessions. In Alberta 5 second class certificate holders and 13 holders of third class certificates are eligible for Normal training. Of these numbers quite a few had only passed their examinations this year or last.

Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. Wilkins, moved the following amendment to Mr. Betts' motion: "That all the words after 'that' to the end of the resolution be struck out and the following substituted in lieu thereof: 'When six applications from persons entitled to third class Normal training have been made in any year for a session in Moosomin, Prince Albert, Regina and Edmonton a third class Normal session shall be held in such place or places; and that a Normal school session for persons holding second class non-professional certificates shall be held at Regina, Edmonton and Calgary when practicable.'"

Mr. Betts withdrew his resolution, and the amendment was carried.

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THE FARM.

Topping Haystacks.

C. R. BENTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Those who are obliged to store a portion of their hay in stacks, from lack of storage room in the barn, know how difficult it is to build a stack that will remain good until it is drawn to the barn in the winter. This is because it continues to settle while the hay is passing through the process of fermentation, known as "sweating." Hence



FIG. 1. LADDER BRACKET.

it is best to top the stacks after haying, using for the purpose sawed grass when that can be obtained, not only because it is of small value for fodder, but also because the broad rough leaves mat together and shed the rains better than upland grass.

When the stacks are of considerable size, I have found great convenience in using what is called a "ladder bracket." In the illustrations, Fig. 1 shows the manner in which it is constructed. The upper pieces are of spruce or other strong wood, two inches square. Across the top is bolted a light plank six inches wide, which makes a convenient platform. At a series of iron pins put through each piece, which are served for hooks. By this means the brackets are hooked on the ladder round at any height desired.



Fig. 2. LADDER BRACKET IN POSITION, ed, making an adjustable platform on which an assistant can stand to receive the hay from the man on the load, and pitch it up to the man on the stack. Fig. 2 shows it placed on the ladder ready for use. By using this simple contrivance, which a farmer can make in an hour or two, it is easy to top a large stack, building it up to a good form. In order that it may be perfectly strong and secure, it is best not to use nails in its construction, but fasten it entirely with small carriage bolts.

Don't Try to Heat too Many Irons.

I know of a nice field of potatoes about half grown, that has not been cultivated since the last hard rain of 13 days ago, says a writer in the Practical Farmer. The ground is clay and surface dried as hard as sun and wind can do it. Many corn fields are in the same shape. Crops thus attended to never pay here. Why not recognize the fact in the spring that along about haying and harvesting time mortal man cannot do more than two or three days work in one, hurry up as fast as he may. Our farmers are not shiftless, as a rule. They work hard and faithfully. They seem to think that this rush and neglect of some things along about this time of year is a necessity. They deplore the fact, but think it can't be helped. It can be to a great extent.

For example, I know one dairyman who has a large field of corn and another of potatoes. With his haying and harvesting he cannot possibly get in five days' work of either. He might do very well, or at least very much better, if he had but the one crop to cultivate. Think over these things, friends, if you have not been able to take care of everything perfectly during the rush of harvest time. Profit comes from perfect work, not from ordinary or half-way work.

Imperfect Butter.

Many farmers, and dairymen too, for that matter, fail to realize that dealers in butter in the cities can detect the inferior grades of the product, caused by poor feeding. But just now it would be profitable to read some of the market accounts which report that a good part of the butter sent to the markets this fall is lacking in quality. Several of the trade papers refer to this as the feeding of frosty food, and to the absence of grain feed. So much has the butter been effected in this way that dealers have broken their contracts with the creameries, and the irregular butter thus rejected is being offered for what it will bring in the market, generally from two to four cents a pound less than the regular prices.

Here is food for thought. There is no high-sounding theory here that may contain only a grain of truth with a great deal of rubbish. It is a cold fact and it is so true that dealers refuse to pay the market prices. The cause of this poor quality of butter is the feeding by the dairymen. The creameries have contracted to take all of their cream at so much, and in this instance the creameries will probably be the losers. They have attempted to manufacture first-class butter, but there was a defect in the cream and they failed. The city dealers who have to supply their customers with the best, know that they cannot dispose of such butter at profitable rates, and they reject it.

It stands to reason that the creameries caught in this way will not be found snapping another season. They will come down upon the farmers and dairymen and demand an entirely different guarantee. The standing between the two will be badly injured and somebody is apt to lose. Probably not this season will the farmers be effected by the circumstance, but another season will tell. It may be that the creameries took the cream at a reduced rate, with the understanding that poor or no grain food was fed to the cows and they expected to pay it off as first-class cream.

any. If so, they are rightly the losers, but they are not apt to repeat the operation many times.

The great lesson of this whole thing is that it does not pay to feed them very little or no grain. The cream which they give is not good. It does not make first-class butter, and consumers can tell it every time. Even all of the knowledge and machinery of the creameries cannot disguise the fact and make the cream into fancy butter. Frosty food taints the cream and the butter leaves a flavor that is disagreeable, or in many cases it taints the butter and makes it unfit for eating. There is no body or flavor to the butter, and it can never find a wide sale. Will farmers not learn by this year's experience that cows must be fed good, sweet food and a fair proportion of perfect grain feed if they are to reap the highest prices for their cream or butter?

DIVERSIONS OF THE BLIND.

Occupation They Must Have, and They Are Likely to Work Too Much.

Much sympathy is felt for persons who are born minus some of their faculties, such as those who are born blind, but probably those most need sympathy who have been deprived of sight after reaching maturity. "The first thing which I thought of was suicide," said one of these recently. He was a young man of good education, who was just upon the verge of business success when atrophy of the optic nerves left him in darkness.

"I presume," he continued, "that this is the thought of every man who loses his sight suddenly. He feels helpless and hopeless."

The percentage of such persons who go crazy is large. Those who have the care of such unfortunate find their ingenuities taxed to devise means to take their thoughts away from themselves. It is well known that in prisons the one thing which inmates long for most, except liberty, is work. Deprived of work and shut day after day in their cells, life becomes almost insupportable.

But these prisoners have the use of their eyes, and even the sights in a prison corridor afford some diversion of the mind. Think, however, of all of these being in the dark cells. Prison officials say that a few hours in a dark cell is generally enough to break down the obstinacy of a refractory prisoner. The freshly admitted inmate is virtually in a dark cell. All the training and all the resources of his previous life, go for naught.

Women are not so badly off. It is remarkable in institutions for the blind that the narrow life of women is to their advantage when they become afflicted. "They take refuge in gossip," said the matron of an asylum recently, "and if they are surrounded all the known scandals of their acquaintance they invent others about one another."

Fortunately, in a sense, the greater part of mankind belong to the working forces of the world, and to a great percentage of those who are blind are working men and workingwomen. Work is their great refuge from the contemplation of their loss.

Two kinds of manual labor are taught to the blind in our institutions—the cleaning of chairs and matting making. Just why these were chosen it would, perhaps, be difficult to find out. It is the rule in such institutions to require that the inmates spend a certain number of hours every day at the kinds of work. One might suppose that at times this would be a difficult rule to enforce. The contrary has been found to be the case. When a new matron was charged with such an institution a few months ago she discovered that certain inmates were ill, worn out, and, in fact dying, apparently from overwork.

"I can't sleep a night in my sleep," one of them told her.

The matron watched and found that these inmates were working from early in the morning until late at night, and that there was a general tendency among all under her charge to do the same.

"What can we do?" they asked. "We don't want to sit and think." Rules had to be made to keep the patients out of the work shops. No many of these afflicted persons who find their way into public institutions or private charities have within themselves the means to distract their thoughts from their misfortune. Those who do may find in some places a variety of books, printed in raised letters or in the point alphabet, and they can take up music for a diversion. Readers are found to offer the best general diversion to blind persons. Bright novels are great favorites with the blind, both men and women, and for the men who have taken part in the busy affairs of the world before their loss of sight the newspapers offer the greatest interest.

It is wonderful to see how a party of blind men will brighten up when the news of the day is read to them. Before that they would be sitting about in dumpy attitudes with hardly a sign of life about them. They are all alive. As they take up the thread of affairs in their minds and begin to connect them they become animated, and by the time the reading is finished they are all full of the old subjects and discussions break out all about the room over politics, religion, the tariff, or whatever subjects have been brought up previously in their minds.

The reading or other amusements that are offered, it is found, must be done by outsiders, for the blind are very jealous of one another. They are apt to resent any exhibition by one of their own number of accomplishments which are not common to all.

A Valuable Raft.

In the district of Algoma, on the Spanish river, on Georgian Bay, a gang of Ottawa lumbermen pitched their tents at the beginning of October last. They were there to make a raft for a big Pembroke lumbering firm. This they succeeded in doing after the usual hardships peculiar to the bush, and next week the raft in question passed down the Back river on its way to Cap Revere, where it will be sold for export to Europe. The raft was one of the largest and most valuable that ever passed down the Ottawa river, consisting of 220,000 cubic feet of white board pine, valued at 42 cents per cubic foot, the total value of the raft being \$93,600. The total length of the raft was 480 feet, and the breadth 270 feet. The "toothpicks" averaged 24 feet long by 18 inch square, and were of the finest quality of timber.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Manchester Strides These Societies Have Made in Great Britain.

From time to time there have been efforts to introduce a closer connection than has previously existed between what are called the producing and the consuming classes. People have asked themselves why they should not get flour direct from the mill, butter, eggs, and other produce straight from the farm; why they should not buy tea in China or India, and coal at the pit's mouth; the wood where the trees have fallen; cotton piece goods and cloth from the mills in which they are woven, and so on through the whole range of the necessities and luxuries of life. The answer to this question, given in many instances after experiments in direct buying have been made, is generally that, on the whole, it is more convenient to buy from those who make a business of collection and distribution than to attempt to do one's buying at first hand one's self. However strong the desire to "do away with the middleman" may be, the middleman or distributor bobs serenely up again if the can minister conveniently to the tastes, the necessities, or the whims of the public. Storekeeping is a very ancient business, and its roots appear to be deep in human nature. Given the retail store and the usual machinery of distribution to supply it follows as a matter of course. The storekeeper, who arrives at, as may be expected, those who

UNDERSTAND THEIR BUSINESS and the public. It is not to the interest of society that any other sort should survive. It is demanded that he should know the wants of his customers and thoroughly understand the goods that he sells. It would seem also that as population increases there is room for the specialist in distribution as in most other walks of life. The distributor who has a special knowledge of some department of his business may sometimes hold his position against great odds.

It is a very interesting thing to see how the middleman has in some cases had considerable success. One condition of its life appears to be density of population, and the co-operative societies of Great Britain, as well as those of other countries, are no exception. The most interesting exemplification of the principle. There are in the union no fewer than 1,554 societies, having on their membership lists 1,127,055 persons. Their total capital is \$210,000, and their sale of goods about \$230,000,000. As an instance of the accumulation of funds by co-operators it may be mentioned that one society has invested \$400,000 in railway shares, and that \$350,000 of co-operators' money is invested in the Manchester ship canal. The co-operative societies have invaded both the wholesale and retail fields of business. Thus the English Wholesale Co-operative Society, which has headquarters at Manchester, Newcastle, London, and Leicester, engage in the production of boots and shoes at Leicester and Heckmondwike, soap at Durham, woollen goods at Batley, and manufactures large quantities of biscuits and jams. The Scottish Wholesale Society at Glasgow, in addition to its distributing business, manufactures boots and shoes, shirts, and jam, and engages in retail and printing works. The largest co-operative boot and shoe manufacturing in the world is at Leicester. It covers six acres, and

EMPLOYS 1,500 PEOPLE.

Notwithstanding these figures the history of co-operation in Great Britain has been a varied story, and there have been many failures. In the year 1829, for instance, 123 new societies were registered, but 51 were dissolved. The movement is chiefly interesting as being one of the methods of which the co-operators have used to raise the status and benefit the condition of labor. At the Crystal Palace festival of the societies in 1891 a resolution was adopted which exemplifies the original object of the movement. It was moved by Mr. Holycroft, one of the pioneers of the enterprise, and was as follows: "That 'whilst rejoicing at the success of our co-operative stores, we reaffirm that 'storekeeping is not the only aim of the co-operative movement, the 'course of which ought to be so guided by our official leaders as to promote the employment of the people in self-governing workshops in the management of which they can take a part, and in the results of which they can share.'"

One of General Wolsley's Secrets.

One of the secrets of Wolsley's success in his being always ready. The Premier of England, having an interview with him one day in London, and giving him command of the army at the Cape of Good Hope, inquired as they parted: "When can you start?" "By the 4:15 train," answered Wolsley without an instant's hesitation. It was then 1 o'clock. This trait of alertness, together with a wonderful faculty for choosing whatever time or conditions happen to be most convenient for doing his errand, have been a benefit to his friends since his boyhood. The Rev. Abraham Jones, of Hollywood Academy, to whom he went to school, was visited by another ex-pupil some ten years ago, and they talked found its way around to Wolsley and his boyish pranks. Mr. Jones recalled to his friend's memory the fact that he had predicted the young fellow's rise in the world. But he added that the end had not come. "Garnet will be a field-marshal, though I shall not live to see it," Wolsley said. "I wonder if the old gentleman did live through the Queen's last birthday?"

An Exodus From the United States.

Sixty-five emigrants arrived at the C.P.R. Windsor station the other morning from Minnesota on their way from New York and Europe. The emigrants were principally German and Scandinavian, as before, and the departure of these races from America this summer resembles an exodus. They declare that it is impossible to earn a living in the United States now and it is their intention to return to their native land and remain there. It has excited some surprise among railway officials that these emigrants without exception returned to Europe via the New York line. No doubt the means for obtaining passage were adopted by these companies are very perfect, but what prevents the boats leaving Montreal from competing for part of this traffic? It is stated that there is now a greater volume of immigration and all of the latter is benefiting the New York companies solely at present.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

A GREAT EVENT IN THE LIVES OF ARTISTS AND ROYALTY.

The Queen's Liberality to Managers—An Army of Men Employed in Making Preparations—A Brilliant Scene in the Waterloo Chamber.

A command performance at Windsor Castle is a great event, not only in the lives of the artists who are honored by appearing at court; but in the lives of the Royal altes and courtiers themselves, who look upon such a break in the monotony of their existence with almost the childish delight which is occasioned in most English homes by private theatricals in the nursery to which father and mother, bigger brothers and sisters, and the servants are hidden at Christmas times or on birthdays, writes a correspondent.

It is generally supposed that the managers of these performances are very ill requited by the presentation of a merely nominal sum. This is not so. The cheque is a substantial one, far more than should cover the ordinary expenses of the manager, which are very much smaller than those of Her Majesty. This would be generally admitted by anyone who had the opportunity of witnessing the preparation of the Castle by the army of men who are paid and lodged by the Queen during the week in which they are engaged pulling down pictures, laying down carpets, erecting the stage and platform in front, and in transforming the various surrounding art galleries into green-rooms, dressing-rooms, and arranging for the enormous dinners, teas, and champagne suppers which are provided by the Queen on such occasions, to say nothing of the supplying of special trains, carts, and carriages. Some idea of what this all means might be gathered by a peep inside the walls, where armies of men may be seen carrying sides of castles, like ants, upon their backs, and moving away the valuable marble statues, Boulle cabinets of priceless Sevres, and other art treasures, of which Windsor Castle is a veritable storehouse.

The performance was as unique as the occasion. The Waterloo Chamber being given over to the arrangement for "Faust," perforce Signora Duse could not appear there. This being explained to the Queen, she gave orders to dismantle the beautiful white drawing-room. Despite the lack of time and the abundance of preparations necessary, Mr. Hugo Forlitz and his able assistants, by special train from Padua, had everything in apple-pie order by Friday night, when Her Majesty and a little party of 46 privileged guests assembled. The Queen seemed delighted, and led the applause when the curtain rose, and the happy ending when the landlady casts aside her aristocratic lovers and marries her head waiter. When all was over the Queen sent for Signora Duse and Mr. Forlitz, and presented them with a check for the happy ending when the landlady casts aside her aristocratic lovers and marries her head waiter. When all was over the Queen sent for Signora Duse and Mr. Forlitz, and presented them with a check for the happy ending when the landlady casts aside her aristocratic lovers and marries her head waiter.

Hardly had Signora Duse and her company left the Castle, when preparations for the next night's performance re-commenced and in due time were accomplished. All things being prepared by day, the precision and arranged in ship-shape fashion Sir Augustus Harris' enormous Italian opera company of artists, chorus, dressers, musicians, and super with their bags and baggage, left by special train from Padua, and arrived at Windsor on Saturday afternoon. On arrival at Windsor they were met by Her Majesty's carriages and omnibuses, which conveyed them to the Castle. As they dispersed to the various rooms, which have been constructed at one end of St. George's Hall out of screens, and carpets hung on brass rods, and commenced to set their things in order for the evening, the whole place was left by the special train from Padua, and arrived at Windsor on Saturday afternoon. On arrival at Windsor they were met by Her Majesty's carriages and omnibuses, which conveyed them to the Castle. As they dispersed to the various rooms, which have been constructed at one end of St. George's Hall out of screens, and carpets hung on brass rods, and commenced to set their things in order for the evening, the whole place was left by the special train from Padua, and arrived at Windsor on Saturday afternoon.

Some time before evening it was a brilliant sight. Her Majesty's guests were assembled awaiting her arrival. They faced the little fit-up stage, gracefully draped with crimson and old gold colored cloth. On either side were tall palm trees, and the orchestra was seated with lovely flowers, arranged by Mr. Thomas, the Queen's gardener, which had hid Signor Berghman, and the musicians with their delicate greenery. Some feet from this was the little crimson-colored and brass-railed platform, which was also fringed and decked with exotic and flowers from the Frogmore conservatory. On this were placed the seats for the Royaltes, the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Duke and Duchess of Sussex, and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of York, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Duke and Duchess of Sussex, and the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of York, and the 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THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.

All transient advertisements, such as Py-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for the period; subsequent insertions 50c—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, write—
Would it be worth it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

MR. DAVIN'S MEETING.

The member for Western Assin-
boia in the Commons announced
a meeting to be held by him in
Moose Jaw on Saturday last, when
he would give to his constituents in
this district a resume of the work
accomplished during the late session
at Ottawa. He held the meeting
and said comparatively little of his
doings at Ottawa, devoting most of
his speech to a discussion of the mat-
ter of and the dealings with the
Ratons' petitions to the Dominion
Government for special public
works. Because Mr. Davin gave
prominence to the latter matter,
while the meeting was ostensibly
called for an explanation of the
former, he is now being criticized
in some quarters. We are not in
sympathy with the critics; Mr.
Davin dealt with the question that
is of paramount interest at this
time, and for it he is to be com-
mended. To fill the shoes of a
public man in these days is thank-
less employment. Because Mr.
Davin at his Regina meeting neg-
lected to touch on the matter of the
petitions, until reminded of it, he
was abused. Because he did deal
largely with it here, he is found
fault with.

Apart from the propriety of the
theme of his remarks, Mr. Davin
on Saturday made, for a man of his
political acumen, some peculiar
statements. He said that the dis-
cussion about the responsibility, as
between the Dominion and local
governments of dealing with the
present necessity of instituting
special public works, was "a barren
discussion." Both before and after
he made this statement he indulged
to a marked extent in the "barren"
discussion. He said it was a barren
discussion because the Privy
Council had decided that the re-
sponsibility rested upon the local
government; when once the Domi-
nion Government says a thing, the
thing must be accepted without a
murmur. In a country that is gov-
erned by the people and for the
people, that was surely a remark-
able position to hold; and before
Mr. Ross had taken his seat, it was
clearly shown that to canvass the
action of the government was not
entirely a barren proceeding, for as
a result of some little discussion
between a member of the Cabinet
and "the people" as represented by
a delegation sent by the Assembly,
the Minister on behalf of the gov-
ernment receded from the position
first taken and acknowledged the
responsibility of the Dominion in
the matter.

Mr. Davin in effect said, too,
arguing that the Dominion Govern-
ment could not deal with the dif-
ficulty, that the Dominion had no
machinery and that it would be a
ridiculous thing for the Dominion
to hand over the large sum that
would be required to carry out the
special public works to an irrespon-
sible Executive. Well, that is just
the ridiculous thing which the
Dominion Government contem-
plates doing. Mr. Davin acknowl-
edged the responsibility of the
Dominion, and promised that if the
Executive instituted a system of
relief, Dominion funds would be
supplied the Executive to carry out
the work.

Mr. Davin laid great stress upon
the statement that on the morning
of his arrival in Regina (August
4th) he had promised Mr. Haultain
on behalf of Premier Thompson,
that if the Assembly "tackled the
job" and found that their resources
were insufficient, the Dominion
Government would supplement
their funds. He repeated the
statement many times. It is pecu-
liar and extraordinary that this
promise was not made public at the

meeting held in Regina that same
afternoon, nor at the meeting held
there two weeks later. Why did
not Mr. Haultain make known the
promise, which would surely have
allayed the suspense? Why did
not Mr. Davin make known the
definite promise, which really was
not essentially dissimilar to the
promise made by Mr. Daly to Mr.
Ross and Mr. Neff?

What Mr. Davin's own report in
the Leader says of his remarks at
the first meeting is this: "Mr.
Daly declared that the Dominion
Government could not and would
not do anything and that the mat-
ter must be dealt with by the
local government. The Council
took exactly Mr. Daly's views.
He (Mr. Davin) has no hesitation
in saying that if more should be
needed than was at the command
of the local government, more, he
believed, would be forthcoming
from the Dominion."

The above contains no definite
promise; there is simply the belief
of a private member set against the
positive declaration of the Minister
of the Interior and also of the Privy
Council, which could afford but
cold comfort.

From the Leader report of the
subsequent meeting in Regina we
quote what bears on this mat-
ter as follows: "In speaking with
Mr. Haultain I expressed my con-
fidence that if any scheme for
relieving the distress which he
might inaugurate failed through
lack of funds, the Dominion Gov-
ernment would supplement it."

I did so press them,
and the answer was that the local
government had money, a local
fund, some \$70,000 for roads and
bridges, and that they would have
to deal with it. I see
no hope but that the local gov-
ernment will have to take the initia-
tive."

Here again is the unsupported
opinion of a private member, set
against the statement of the Domi-
nion Government. Mr. Davin say-
ing he believes Dominion funds will
be sent to supplement local fun-
ds, and the Dominion Government say-
ing they will have nothing to do
with the matter.

If Mr. Davin had the Premier's
promise, and gave it to Mr. Hault-
tain, both our Member and the
leader of the Executive are exceed-
ingly culpable for withholding it
from the public for three weeks.

BRAZEN MENDACITY.

The following paragraph is quot-
ed from the Virden Advance:

"Poor Moose Jaw Chronicle. Not only
has it to send a representative down to
Virden to endeavor to get job work to keep
its presses running, but it is also being har-
assed in a most distressing manner by its
naughty local contemporary, THE TIMES.
Week after week THE CHRONICLE vainly at-
tempts to ward off the well aimed weapons
of THE TIMES, only to find itself getting
more and more exposed all the time. Its
attempt last week was enough to make a
horse laugh if the horse had lived in Virden
during THE CHRONICLE's probation here,
where its transactions in respect to the
subject mentioned is so well known by
everyone. It (THE CHRONICLE) says: 'We
do not insert dead ads., half-rate ads.,
or ads., put in to secure past due ac-
counts.' This is too funny for anything."

Diametrically opposite views are
often taken in different quarters of
the same action or question. In
plain English that which would
make the Virden horse to laugh is
brazen falsehood. Of course the
horse is not a reasoning creature;
and it does not comprehend the
awful consequences of lying. It
has never been told that a place
burning with fire and brimstone
has been prepared for liars. It has
never read the passage in Scripture
which says "lying lips are an
abomination to the Lord." If lips
which may impulsively utter a lie
are so viewed by our Creator, with
what sentiment, think you, will He
look upon a lying pen?

We had not intended noticing
the false denial by THE CHRONICLE,
until last week it waxed bolder and
accused us of "malicious falsehood."
Nearly all townspeople are aware
of the mendacity of its statement;
outside readers, however, have not
the same means of securing infor-
mation. The question itself is of
no import, yet none can afford to
remain quiet, if innocent, under an
imputation of falsehood.

The knowledge that THE CHRO-
nicle did carry "dead ads., half-rate
ads., and ads., to square past due
accounts," came to us incidentally;
we did not sally forth in quest of
the information. What we say, we
can prove. THE CHRONICLE carried
in its 5th issue a 2-column general
store advt., the terms for which had
expired—that is to say it was
"dead." During its first month it
carried a 1-column hardware advt.,
its published rate for which would
be \$15.00. The price it received
was \$2.50. That was not really a
half rate instance, but it will an-

swer for an example. In its last five
issues it has carried the same ad.
"dead"—or in other words without
charge. During its first month it
carried a 2-column general store
ad. free, or "dead," for the second
month for the same ad. it received
a pair of boots, so that was not ex-
actly a "bootless" transaction. In
its last issue the ad. was "dead."
It has carried continuously a veteri-
nary-surgeon's card that was order-
ed positively not to be inserted. These
instances are sufficient to prove our
statement. We could
also prove that almost half of the
other advts. it carries were put in
to square accounts, but the whole
subject is distasteful to us. By
touching upon it at all we have our-
selves open to be scored for violat-
ing newspaper "ethics." Our apology
for treating thus shortly with it, is
that we were forced to it by the
unblushing and lying denials of
THE CHRONICLE coupled with its
imputation of malicious falsehood.

VICTORY.

THE TIMES this week shakes hands
with itself over the result of the inter-
view between Mr. Daly and Messrs.
Ross and Neff. From the first we
contended that it was ridiculous to
look to the Assembly for relief in the
emergency. The funds at the disposal
of the Executive are required for
regular services, and to subtract from
them any portion to apply on special
works would simply be creating hard-
ships in other quarters. If the \$70,000
vote for roads and bridges were applied
in three affected districts, many neces-
sary and urgent repairs and improve-
ments in other districts and in new
settlements would necessarily be with-
held. And to have taken school funds,
with a consequent closing of schools,
would have been a sad exposition of
Canadian progressiveness. The news
that has gone abroad of our crop
failure is bad enough, but the news
that schools had been closed so that
settlers might procure bread, would
have been ten-fold worse.

It is a significant fact that at the
very time Mr. Davin claims to have
been concentrating all his energies to
secure the granting of the prayer of
the petitions—which asked Dominion
aid, not that the Assembly take the
initiative—The Leader, Mr. Davin's
organ, in an article which when pub-
lished (July 26th) was supposed to have
been written at Mr. Davin's sugges-
tion, took the very same ground that
the Dominion Government held, viz.,
that the Executive should take the
initiative. Not until local funds are
exhausted, said THE LEADER, should
outside funds be asked. It was a
very curious coincidence, and one
rarely noted, that THE LEADER and
the Government got together in one boat,
while Mr. Davin in another was row-
ing against them.

Mr. Davin seemed decidedly "off
color" on the platform on Saturday.
We sincerely hope he is not losing his
power of eloquence, for if facility of
expression left him he would not be
Mr. Davin at all. Only once did he
seem to approach his old-time fiery
rhetoric—that was when Mr. Rath-
fer taunted him with ferring the
Patrons.

R. Bogue,
Hardware,

Tinware,
Groceries,

Flour and Feed,
Dry Goods, Ready made
Clothing, Boots and
Shoes.

BARGAINS

In Crockery and Glass-
ware, Lorraine's Spec-
tacles & Sewing Ma-
chines.

Special low Prices for Cash.

R. BOGUE.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY A TEMPERANCE WORKER.

In forty-four states and territories 13-
000,000 children now receive scientific in-
struction on the physical and mental effects
of the use of alcoholic liquors. Children in
our Canadian provinces very generally re-
ceive similar instruction. It is confidently
expected that very soon provision will be
made for the introduction of a temperance
text book into our public schools. Mr.
Goggin will, we believe, take steps to re-
medy this defect in our public school cur-
riculum. It is an essential for the rising
generation to be taught the effects of alcohol
on mind and body, so that they may be
taught history or mathematics.

The superintendent of the New York
police department, Thomas Byrnes, says:
"After all we must view and crime back
to their lair, we shall be pretty sure to
find them in the gin mill. Drunkenness is
the prolific mother of evil-doing."

It is worth our while to note the attitude
of the papal delegate, Mgr. Stoll, as re-
vealed in his address to Bishop Waterston,
of Cincinnati. It has been claimed that the
Catholic Church showed easy toleration of
the liquor trade and it cannot be denied
that its membership is made up in part
of rum sellers, still let us give entire justice to
the Catholic church. There have always
been some great men in that church who
were recognized among the leaders in the
temperance reform. The plenary council
at Baltimore in 1885 issued notifications to
all Roman Catholics to abandon the liquor
traffic as a dangerous permit, and it was in
line with this motion that Bishop Water-
ston refused to grant absolution to saloon
keepers, and he even went so far as to
withdraw the rank and privileges of every
Roman Catholic society whose officers were
liquor dealers or actively allied to the
liquor interest. The papal delegate sup-
ported the Bishop in the decision and
according to the nature and constitution of
the Catholic Church this late decision must
be universal in its application, i.e. not only
in the United States but also in Canada
must the decision be recognized as law.
The question arises, Will this law be en-
forced? This will be the vital issue. There
is probably no other religious body that
would be so radically and materially affect-
ed by the enforcement of such a law as the
Catholic church. Already the gambler has
been thrown down. The Wine and Spirits
Gazette, in New York, has dared Arch-
bishop Corrigan of that city to execute the
policy of the papal representative. We
have pleasure in quoting the Archbishop's
spirited reply, "In response to your ex-
press wish I have the honor to say that I loyally
accept the principles set down by Mgr.
Stoll both in their spirit and to the letter.
More than this, no Catholic can refuse to
obey them. As to the fear of consequences
I have yet, thank God, to learn what fear is
in the discharge of my duty." It may not
be too much to say that the prince of Amer-
ican Catholics is Archbishop Ireland, of
St. Paul. In a recent address before the
Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America
he said:

"The church demands that its members be
temperate. America has set her face against
the saloon, the den of corrupt politics, and
any church which will not come out for
temperance is an odious excrement of evil.
If we would maintain a crusade against in-
temperance for half a decade, what a change
we could effect. If it is not accomplished it
is the fault, not of the weak, but of the
strong, who are unwilling to take up the
work. The American saloon is a vile den
of intemperance. It is laden with blas-
phemy and immorality. Temptations are
there created which bring men to drink. It
is the enemy of the country. Let the day
soon come when we shall not see the nap-
pe of a single Catholic above the portals of a
drinking shop."

These are stirring words. We believe
that the late Archbishop Tache took some-
what similar ground. Indeed we would be
pleased if a case would arise in this country
bringing the decision of Stoll to a sharp
issue and so determine the attitude of the
Roman Catholic Church in Canada towards
liquor dealers.

IMPORTED HACKNEY
STALLION

No. 4420.

IMPORTED MARCH, 1894.

MORELAND, 4420. Foal'd 1890. Is
a purebred Hackney and registered in
the English Hackney Stud Book. Color
bay with black points. Stands 15 hands
3 inches high and weighs 1,250 lbs. Is
perfectly round, has fine symmetry and
grand action. It will be seen by the
pedigree, which can be obtained from
the proprietor, that Moreland possesses
the best and most fashionable blood in
England, both on the sire and dam's
side.

Moreland will stand for the service of
mares for the season of 1894 at Wilson
& McDonald's Livery and Feed stables.

WM WALSH PROP.

Moose Jaw, Assa.

O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales
or Bailiff's work left at Mr.
Wm. Grayson's office will re-
ceive prompt attention.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with
latest improvements. Lighted
throughout with electric light.
Billiard hall and commercial
rooms in connection. Every
accommodation for the travelling
public

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,
PROPRIETOR.

LIVERY, FEED

AND

SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the
travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

HITCHCOCK

&

McCULLOCK.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents—Bank of Montreal.

WOOL

KELNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair
price for wool delivered at
Midnapore Siding on the Cal-
gary & Edmonton railway in
exchange for Blankets, Flan-
nels, Tweeds and Yarns, all
manufactured of pure fresh
wool, and free from shoddy or
admixture of any kind, at fair
current prices.

These goods are similar to
home spun, and of good wear-
ing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.

Flannels, from 50c. to \$1 a yard.

Shirts, home made to measure, \$1.25 each.

Flannel Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 each.

Suits to measure \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for
self measurement sent on ap-
plication.

H. McDougall

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cedar Posts.

for Fencing.

CATTLE

—FOR—

Wintering.

Messrs Robt. Moore, of Carmel,
and Joseph Smith, of Marlborough,
wish to announce to the public
that they have entered into part-
nership, and purpose going into the
business of wintering cattle, and of
keeping a summer herd. Their
ranch is situated within seven
miles of the Elbow on the Sas-
katchewan, where they have secur-
ed a large quantity of hay, and
where there is water in abundance.
They have also erected a good
stable. Messrs Moore & Smith
solicit business in their line and
guarantee satisfaction. None but
respectable men dealt with. For
terms, address

R. MOORE,

Box 1, Moose Jaw.

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West
Territories, District of
Western, Assiniboia.

In the matter of the Julester Ordinance and
in the matter of the estate of Charles Fred-
erick Johnston, deceased.

Upon the application of William Henry Bell,
Administrator of the said Estate, and upon
reading his affidavit in this day filed.

I do order that creditors and others having
claims against the Estate of the said deceased
do send notice of their claims to the said Ad-
ministrator, at Qu'Appelle Station, N.W.T.,
within thirty days from the date of the
issuance of this order, and that the date of the
hearing of the said application be the 10th day
of the month of August, 1894, after the 8th day
of August, instant.

(Chambers, Regina, 11th Sept.)

August 2nd, 1894. J. HUGH RICHARDSON,
J. C.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

Farm Property.

Under and by virtue of the Powers of Sale con-
tained in the Mortgage Deed bearing date the 1st
day of March, 1894, and a certain Homestead
Act and a certain Homestead Act, there will
be produced at time of sale (there will
be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Osmund K. York, Auctioneer, at the Old
House, River Street, Town of Moose Jaw, in
the North-West Territories, on

Saturday, 1st day of Sept., 1894.

AT THE HOUR OF TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

The southeast quarter of Section Twenty (20),
in Township Seventeen (17), Range Twenty-
two (22), West of the Second Principal Meridian
of the District of Assiniboia.

The Vendee is informed that there are
certain claims against the said property, and
that about eighty acres are under
cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to reserve
rights.

Twenty per cent. must be paid at time of
sale and the balance in accordance with con-
ditions which will be made known at time of
sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to O. K. York, Auctioneer, at Moose Jaw,
or to A. K. York, Auctioneer, at Regina.

A. K. YORK, Auctioneer.

Dated at Winnipeg, August 14th, 1894.

Proclamation.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of Great Britain and
Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith,
etc., etc.

C. H. MACKINTOSH,
Lieutenant-Governor.

To all to whom these presents shall come or
whom the same may concern:

WHEREAS, by Ordinance No. 12, of 1892, it is
provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in
Council shall, from time to time, by Procla-
mation, make such provision for the
conveyance of the public register, sub-
divide any Registration District, by setting off
any portion of it to be described as such Pro-
clamation, into a Registration District, and
declare by what date and name the same shall be
known and designated, and where the Regis-
tration Office therein shall be kept;

NOW KNOW YE, that under the powers
vested in Us by the said Ordinance, We do
hereby, by and with the advice of the Execu-
tive Council of the Territories, declare and
proclaim that on and after the 15th day of
August, 1894, all that portion of the Registration
District of Regina, West of the line be-
tween Ranges 22 and 24, West of the 2nd Meri-
dian, be and the same is hereby set off and
designated as a Registration District under the
name of the Registration District of Moose
Jaw.

And We do hereby declare and proclaim that
the Registration Office in the said District shall
be kept in the Town of Moose Jaw, and that
they shall be kept in the hands of the Regis-
tration Clerk for the said District.

Of which all persons who have presents
may concern are hereby required to take notice
and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the
Seal of the Territories to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, His Honor,
the Honorable Mr. Justice Giesbrecht, Lieu-
tenant-Governor of the North-West Terri-
tories, at the Government House, Regina,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and ninety-four, and in the eighth year
of the reign of our Majesty the Queen.

By Command,
J. H. GORDON,
Secretary.

THE DAY WAS HOT.

BUT THE RECEPTION MR. DAVIN GAVE WAS NOT.

Our Member Did Not Neglect The "Providential" Affliction Matter at His Moose Jaw Meeting—An Interesting Afternoon.

Our town hall was well filled by farmers and townspeople on Saturday afternoon. N. F. Davin, M.P., had announced the delivery of an exposition of his deeds of valor at Ottawa. The member was introduced by Mayor Gass, and from the start he jumped with both feet into the questions raised by, as he termed it, "our providential affliction."

Mr. Davin was assured that no man felt more concern for our people at this time than Sir John Thompson. He (Mr. Davin) had been aware of the impending failure of crops before the petitions reached him at Ottawa. When he received the petitions he immediately saw Mr. Daly and Sir John Thompson. Mr. Daly said it was a matter for the local government to attend to. The petitions were submitted to the Secretary of State, by him to the Privy Council, by the Council again to the Minister of the Interior, who reported that it was a matter for the local government's attention. Mr. Davin described the proceedings he had taken upon reaching Regina on the 4th inst. He had told Mr. Haultain that the Premier promised if the Executive instituted a system of relief and its resources gave out, the Dominion Government would supplement the funds. The speaker characterized as a barren discussion the controversy that has been raised as to where lies the responsibility for relief. The Dominion Government had decided that there was no responsibility, and we had to accept their view. If the Dominion Government was wrong, Parliament is the proper place to arraign the Government. There was evidently some confusion of mind among the petitioners on the matter. Mr. Daly, a member of Assembly, had taken the ground that the Dominion Government was responsible, but that work would have to be done through the Executive; a member of the Executive wrote him (Mr. Davin) that if he got the money for relief, the Executive wanted to spend it. Now, while the Dominion Government has no machinery to carry out the necessary work, it is ridiculous to suppose that they would hand over the money to be spent by an irresponsible Executive. There was no doubt whatever that he (Mr. Davin) did everything in his power to press the petitions on the attention of the Ministers. He used every endeavor to secure the granting of the prayer of the petitions. He referred to the delegation sent by the Assembly to see Mr. Daly. He understood Mr. Daly had promised to supplement the Assembly's funds. That was the same thing he had promised Mr. Haultain on his behalf of the premier. On the 4th August things were placed in position for the Assembly to take immediate action. Mr. Davin then dealt with the nature of the annual grant made by Parliament to the Territories, some \$70,000 of which is devoted to roads and bridges. The Dominion Government took the view that this fund could be used in the emergency. The local government took the view that the \$70,000 should not be touched, which is a ridiculous contention in the present. Mr. Davin then asked whether the Assembly's system of spending money for public works was a good one. The twenty-six public works ministers who usually get the money not as ministers, but as politicians. We will certainly never get responsible government while this system is continued. Mr. Davin was glad to know that in Moose Jaw, notwithstanding the loss caused by the providential affliction, people had not lost faith in the country. In England farmers are often deceived out, in Australia, in the country south of the line, and in Russia, things are in a bad shape; all in all we are not worse off than others. In view of Mr. Daly's promise, this difficulty may be considered happily solved. Mr. Davin said he would not rehearse his actions in Parliament; all had read the papers and knew his course. He said no matter large or small escaped his attention. He referred to the "Tarte" motion,

and described Mr. Tarte as a man who is too clever by half, a man who gets drunk on his own malice. He (Mr. Davin) had frustrated Mr. Tarte's aims, and he claimed credit for saving the Government by his speech on the motion. He then dealt briefly with the tariff and said it surprised him by being better than he expected, and it completely floored the Opposition. There was an impression abroad that the bill as introduced by Mr. Foster and the tariff as finally passed were materially different. This was a misconception and he quoted the Mail as authority that it is a satisfactory tariff. After a glorification of Sir John Thompson as leader of the Conservative party, Mr. Davin passed on to some small matters, referring to the mail clerks, Mounted Police, creameries (which he hoped would be aided by the Assembly), the Moose Jaw dam, etc. As to the dam he said it was an ambitious scheme, with which the Government had been impressed. He hoped that if a work as large as proposed was not constructed, that at least a large and important work of the kind would be constructed, and would argue that a sum be placed in the estimates next year to commence the work. With the hope expressed that next season would tell a different tale regarding crops, Mr. Davin sat down amid applause that could not be termed enthusiastic.

Mr. S. K. Rathwell was convinced by Mr. Davin's address that the Patrons had made no mistake in petitioning as they did. He regretted that Mr. Davin had not touched on the matter of prairie fires. He said Mr. Davin could have quoted further from the Mail, to the effect that the tariff was not altogether satisfactory to the people.

Mr. Colpitts thought the meeting was a proper place to learn something definite as to what distress there is in the country. He understood the homestead inspector had reported that all was O. K.

Mr. McWilliams—"Is Mr. Rogers here? If he is, let him speak."

Mr. Rogers did not show up.

Mr. J. G. Gordon took the floor. He said Mr. Davin was wrong in terming this a "providential" affliction. Prairie fires were responsible for the whole thing. It matters not who is responsible for relieving the want; only get the relief here quick. He considered the Assembly's action this session re prairie fires was a retrograde step. The prairie fire question is one that we have first to consider.

A Voice—"No, get us flour for next winter."

Mr. Gordon—"Well, if you don't want to hear us," and he made a break for his seat, but cries of "go on, go on" brought him to the scratch again, when after indulging in a drink of Mr. Davin's decoction of sweetened water, he concluded to his own satisfaction.

Mr. Fred Green did not himself expect to starve, but things were going to be pretty rocky. The great need was for cheaper fuel. He urged that the C. P. R. be petitioned in this matter, and believed a petition to the company would get as good a hearing as one to the government.

Mr. Wm. Watson said he had no hand in the petitions. The Patrons had taken it up, and he let them run it. He thought the Executive were the better able to solve the difficulty. They could get up cheap fuel and cheap flour; they could buy it wholesale and companies might sell to them at a reduction. He would have put the petition to the local government.

He advocated the making of five guinea aid ponds by day's work.

Mr. Rosa, M.L.A., was called on. He said the "responsibility" controversy, as between the people who took a wrong view of Mr. Davin's remarks at Regina, and the Assembly. Mr. Daly told the delegation that Mr. Davin had been indefatigable in pressing the petitions.

Now, Messrs. Daly and Thompson had said that the Assembly should with local funds deal with the difficulty. Mr. Rosa explained the Assembly's inability to do so. The grant to the Territories is voted in Parliament on the basis of an estimate sent down for necessary public services. An estimate is made for the maintenance of schools, for cost of government, and for necessary expenditures on roads, bridges, etc. If any part of this grant was now available for special works, then it cannot have been voted for a necessity, and Parliament should not have voted it. A peculiar feature of the present year's grant, as Mr. Davin is aware, is that it was based on an estimate furnished two, and practically three years ago, when the requirements were smaller than at present, and thus the grant is necessarily limited for this year's necessary services. Mr. Rosa showed that the Executive finds a constantly increasing demand on its funds. For instance, the influx of immigration within the past two or three years into Alberta has made necessary the opening of dozens of new schools. And he had noted, even that day, Mr. Davin suggested that the Assembly give aid to creameries. He (Mr. Rosa) was in hearty sympathy with the suggestion, but it went to show that the Assembly

had no spare money on its hands. The Dominion Government acknowledged its duty to provide for the ordinary necessary expenditures in the Territories; he contended it was as much their duty to provide for unforeseen necessary expenditures. He said there was no desire, on the part of at least a majority of the members of the Assembly, to trade on the miseries of the people. A committee of the Assembly was appointed (of which he was a member) to ascertain as far as possible the extent of the destitution. The committee worked without any blame of trumpets; they had a difficult task to find out just who did and who did not need help. It was not the ones who howled the loudest that were the most needy. The committee reported to the Assembly, whereupon he (Mr. Rosa) as Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Neff, representing the Executive Committee, were appointed to interview Mr. Daly. That the House did not stand upon its dignity, but sent its Speaker away while a session was in progress, was a sufficient proof that the matter was deemed urgent and that no responsibility was being shirked. Mr. Rosa said as he and Mr. Neff had not yet made report to the House, he could not make public the matter of the interview with Mr. Daly; but he could give this assurance, that Mr. Daly, for the Dominion Government, acknowledged that there was the duty to supply the money to cope with the difficulty and that whatever funds the Assembly required for the purpose would be supplied. Mr. Daly at first was impressed with the notion that the government has been making all the improvements and our people doing nothing for themselves. Mr. Rosa said the government has this idea and he would ask Mr. Davin to bear him out in this. (Mr. Davin looked up helplessly as though he did not fathom the point.) Well, Mr. Rosa continued, we have not been doing all we might. There has been too great a dread of municipal organization. The Assembly has provided a very workable Statute Labor Ordinance, which in many districts has not been taken advantage of. The ordinance, if embraced, really constitutes a safeguard against further municipal organization which possibly makes necessary an outlay of \$1.50 to spend a dollar. At any rate the government thinks the people are ready to shirk all they can and in this case they attempted to place the boot of responsibility on the Assembly where it would not fit. Now the Assembly have placed the boot on the Dominion Government where it belongs. Had the Dominion Government held their ground and refused to assent, then the Assembly for humanity's sake would have taken action on its own responsibility. As they had no superfluous funds they would have had to encroach on the grant that is made for necessary expenditures—they would have taken some from the roads and bridges fund, and possibly some from the schools fund, and they might have found it necessary to close up a few schools; people may live without education but they cannot live without bread. Mr. Davin had spoken against the Assembly's system of dividing the roads and bridges money among the members and had used the old stock argument about the twenty-six ministers of works. Well, he and nearly every member of the House agreed with Mr. Davin in theory, but for practice no one had been able to suggest a more feasible scheme. Suppose a public works department was instituted and every work were engineered from Regina. In this large country with so many districts and sections far removed from railways, by the time high-salaried engineers travelled to and fro, drawing pay besides mileage fees, it would be found in many cases that in place of a cost of \$1.50 to spend a dollar, it would take \$25.00 to spend a dollar, and to construct a \$200 bridge would often cost many times that amount in engineers' fees and other "necessary" fees and sundries. The principle is bad, but it is the most economical that has been devised. Even if the whole amount were "hoarded," it would not be a circumscription in comparison with some little Ottawa government transactions, a little bridge incident for instance. (Mr. Davin again looked in a dazed fashion at Mr. Rosa.) There is not a member of the Assembly who does not pray to God every day of his life that some other means may be found for spending the money. For his own part he knew he did his best to spend the money well and honestly, and tried to please everybody, yet he knew he pleased nobody. Regarding cheaper fuel, he and Mr. Haultain had spoken to Mr. Whyte in Regina on Tuesday, and had been promised consideration. His friend Mr. Gordon had said it mattered nothing where the responsibility for relieving the want rested. Mr. Rosa considered it mattered a great deal. It made all the difference in the world because it made a difference in the amount of money that would be available. After a good-natured and well-turned joke at the expense of Mr. McWilliams whose laundry "hear, hear," at a certain point in Mr. Davin's address showed his belief that in the rank and file of the Conservative party are men capable of reading it to continued victory. Mr. Rosa said that as this was Mr. Davin's

meeting, called for giving an account of his stewardship, had not the attitude of the ordinary member in question, he would not have presumed to take the platform at all. It was not his place to carp at or criticize Mr. Davin's actions. He hoped there would be no hickering about the "distress" question, and hoped no member of the government, member of Parliament, or anyone else, would attempt to make credit for himself over the matter for what had been done was simply a matter of duty, which if shirked, might have called for condemnation.

Mr. Davin asked what difference there was between Mr. Daly's promise and the promise of the Premier expressed through himself to Mr. Haultain.

Mr. Rosa, who was not present when Mr. Davin spoke of that promise, said he did not know what the Premier promised.

Mr. Davin explained. Mr. Rosa said he did not wish to enter into a discussion as to the meaning of words, but there was a marked distinction between, as Mr. Davin put it, the Assembly tackling the job, then looking around for resources to carry it out, and the Assembly tackling the job with the money in sight.

Mr. Davin closed the meeting with a few remarks explanatory of his course on the prairie fire and tariff questions, whereupon about three-fourths of the people hurried from the hall.

Mr. McWilliams and Mr. Wilson proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Davin for his address, and Messrs. Rathwell and Colpitts proposed a similar vote on behalf of the patrons. The Mayor put the motions simultaneously and declared them carried.

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ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronically Briefly-Interesting Snapshots of Recent Days.

Nearly 1,000,000 people still speak Welsh.

Austrian law permits boys and girls to marry at the age of fourteen.

Boiled alligator flesh tastes very much like veal. It is much eaten in India.

The Aino of the Japanese islands tattoo patches on their women's upper lips.

Paper stockings now manufactured in Germany are said to be a preventive of colds.

The Englishman who detests a bicyclist bitterly refers to him as a "cad on castors."

Menezes is said to have 56 authorized national holidays each year. Mexico has 13 and Brazil 22.

It is possible for any Chinaman, on the payment of a sufficiently large sum of money to become a deity.

From Ostrogorsk, on the Volga, it is reported that the whole of that district is being ravaged by rats.

Bodyguard Kipping is passing the few months he intends to remain in England at Tibury in Wiltshire.

Some of the bricks found in Babylon indicate by the stamps upon their surface an age of at least 5,000 years.

Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, who is a practicing physician, attended more than 5,000 patients last year.

A tombstone in one of the fashionable cemeteries of Belfast bears only four words: "Left till called for."

There are now seventy-four survivors of the famous Balaklava charge, so far as the British army authorities can trace.

One of the largest hospitals in the world is the Misericordia of Rio Janeiro. It receives annually over thirteen thousand patients.

The Austro-Hungarian refugees for the aged and infirm support their inmates at an average expenditure of fifteen cents a day.

Discontented Poles, who have had trouble with the authorities of the Catholic church, talk of organizing a religious body of their own.

In Roumania a duty of 25c. a bottle has to be paid on foreign wine. There is a tax on female servants, on door plates, and on doctors.

A lieutenant in the reserve of the Italian army and a resident of Genoa was recently discharged on account of his socialist tendencies.

Great Britain got two of her possessions from pirates—the Leward islands in the West Indies, and Sarawak in the northwest of Borneo.

A Dutch paper publishes the following advertisement from a disconsolate wife: "Adolphus—Return to your Matilda. The piano has been sold."

Paderewski has got along so far with his Polish opera that he hopes to have it produced next May at Buda-Pesth under the direction of Mr. Nikisch.

The most common offense in Jamaica is the use of obscene and offensive language.

Over one fourth of the north-west last year was on this charge.

In certain parts of Africa where a person is suspected of a crime a chicken is killed. If the intestines are white, the person is innocent; if yellow, guilty.

In the French Senate a motion to the effect that the sent and forced women should be free for military service was recently adopted by a vote of 110 to 114.

A German officer has invented a motor in which a fine stream of coal dust is utilized to drive a piston by explosion in the same manner as the gas in the gas engine.

A wheel is being built in London which is much larger than the famous Ferris wheel. It will carry 2,000 people in 50 cars. A big balloon will crowd the supporting ropes.

Greece is threatened with a plague of locusts this year. Swarms of these insects are reported by the local authorities to have appeared in various districts of Euboea.

A German scientist has succeeded in propagating sponges artificially. His first cost was \$20, cost of maintenance almost nothing, and a crop of 4,000 sponges as a result.

In Irish arts and crafts industry has just been formed in Dublin for the purpose of stimulating the industries of Ireland and attempting to raise the craftsmen to a higher artistic level.

The largest cave in Mexico, if not in the world, has been found by a French engineer in the wilds of the north-west. In it he found a cemetery, proving that the cave had been inhabited.

M. Dupuy, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, has just been elected honorary corporal of the regiment of Souassons Sharpshooters, one of the crack corps of France's Army.

For the feeding of London a little more than 32,000 tons of meat, poultry and general provisions were delivered last year from the public markets alone.

The Congo Free State is really a colony of Belgium, having a central government at Brussels, by which the affairs of the Free State are administered. Its area is estimated at 300,000 square miles. Its population is 7,000,000.

Henry Yates Thompson, former owner of the Pall Mall Gazette, has offered to give \$100,000 to build a chapel, connected with Westminster Abbey by a cloister from the poet's corner, for monuments for great men and women.

Norway is to adopt uniform time for the whole of that country from Jan. 1 next. The same time will be that at the meridian fifteen degrees east of Greenwich. At present nearly every locality in Norway has its own local time.

The widow of Ernest Renan, who died the other day, was Miss Cornelia Schiffer, a niece of Ary Scheffer, the Dutch-French painter, who educated her along with her daughter, and is said to have predicted the fame of Renan.

"Mignone" had its thousands performance at the Paris Opéra-Comique last week, and the occasion was celebrated by admitting the public free to all parts of the house. The composer, Ambroise Thomas, who is 92 years old, was present.

A French physician has devised a vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headache. It is constructed of strips of sheet put in vibration by a small electric motor. The vibration produces drowsiness, the

patient falls asleep under its influence and awakes free from pain.

Lido Gharras for twenty years past the Foreign Minister of Morocco; practically becomes the Sultan by the action of France, Spain and England in recognizing Abdul Aziz as its sovereign.

The new Sultan is a mere boy, and the work of rule will fall on the veteran Minister.

Berlin claims the record for quickness in turning out the fire brigade. At a test the other day the company tested was out of quarters, fully equipped for the fire twenty-two seconds after the alarm was turned in. Amsterdam has hitherto claimed to hold the record on 26 seconds.

A rainmaker in India has an apparatus consisting of a rocket capable of rising to the height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether, in its descent it opens a parachute, which causes it to come down slowly. The ether is thrown out in fine spray, and its absorption of heat is said to lower the temperature about it sufficiently to condense the vapor and produce a limited shower.

BORN TO BAD LUCK.

A Man Who Seems to Have Been Born Under an Unlucky Star.

"That some men are born under an unlucky star, I verily believe," says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch. "Fatality surely follows some men, and try as they will they cannot avoid it. It was so in the case of my brother; misfortune followed him from the cradle to his grave. He seemed never to be able to escape it. Wherever he would go it followed him like a shadow. I remember how, when a boy, sitting in a high chair, he fell from his seat into a tub of scalding water, scalding his feet so severely that it was months before he had fully recovered. All during his childhood and boyhood he had a greater number of accidents than usually befall reckless youngsters. When he grew up the first serious accident which befell him was one day when he was grinding a chisel. The tool slipped, his hand got caught in the machinery—it was a steam griddlestone—and the back of his hand and half his thumb were sacrificed. Shortly after this he was working at a machine in a manufactory when he had two fingers taken off. In adjusting a moving machine some time after this the blade took off another finger. Not only in accidents was he unfortunate, but he seemed to be marked for all sorts of mistakes and blunders in which he was always the sufferer. One evening he took a walk down Liberty street, and was standing looking at a building, when three tough looking men began to eye him; then he heard one say: 'Yes, that's our man; go for him.' He told me he was not sure what man he did, but as soon as the fellow said this he was seized with an impulse to run, and he followed it. He was an athletic man, and soon got the lead of the three fellows who followed him, but until he reached Soho did he succeed in eluding them. There he hid in a narrow way, but he had not the least idea for the men were chasing him, but knew instinctively that it was dangerous to fall into their hands. When he had been there for a long time he came out only to chase again; but he reached home in safety. While working in a mill shortly after this some white hot molten metal splashed upon the palm of his hand, and he felt its way through. While working in the same place a fellow workman dropped a heavy bar upon his head, taking away part of his scalp. Thinking that luck was against him in Pittsburgh, he moved to Cleveland to find work. While walking along the street there one day a man whom he had never seen before, without the least provocation, slipped in front of him and gave him a blow which broke his nose. He had scarcely been able to find work when he was shipped on Lake Erie, and on his first trip was wrecked, nearly losing his life. That settled shipping for him and he went to peddling. In going about he was constantly being taken for comedyclones. One day he claimed he was her son, and, strangely too, his name was the same as her son's. So much trouble did this cause him that he gave up peddling and came back to Pittsburgh. He had scarcely been in the city a day when a man came up to him, while he was standing on Diamond street, and without cause deliberately struck him with a bill on the nose, breaking that organ. Well, luck never seemed to change. He continued having one misfortune after another piled upon him, until one day he went out hunting and then he lost his life. A friend made a shot which by mistake struck him in the neck, and he died of the wound. Surely fatality followed him."

JAPAN TELLS OF THE OUTBREAK.

China Suddenly Requested Japan to Withdraw Her Fleet From Korea.

A Yokohama despatch says:—The following official statement of the difficulties between China and Japan, which led to the outbreak of hostilities between those two countries has been issued by the Japanese Government. "Japan and China were approaching a settlement of difficulties when China suddenly requested Japan to withdraw her fleet from Korea and to give a formal compliance with the Chinese demands by the 20th, otherwise the whole Chinese forces were to be sent to advance upon the part of China was to be made. The Japanese regarded this as an ultimatum; but, acting under the advice of the friendly powers, they agreed to the proposals, in principle, in amended form, at the same time declaring that if the threatened Chinese advance was made on the 20th it would be regarded as a menace to Japan." It is conjectured that the Japanese naval commander was intended to be on the lookout for the Chinese warships, and, seeing the latter advancing on July 27, they opened fire. The Japanese do not believe that the Kwang Shing, the Chinese transport, was a Japanese cruiser, as the flying British flag, but, in any case they regard it, if true, as being only a cunning move. The Japanese indignantly deny the charges of brutality brought against the Chinese and one of the crew killed in the Chinese transport Kwang Shing. No official report has been received at Yokohama of this engagement.

JAPAN SEARCHING VESSEL.

The Japanese are searching all vessels arriving at Korean ports for contraband articles. Several Chinese transports, conveying troops, failed to reach the Yalu river and have returned to Choo Foo.

CHINA'S GENERAL KILLED.

The commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in Korea has been killed in an engagement.

THE RESULT OF A FAINT.

Mrs. Rachel Lyons had fainted dead away. Her husband, Dan Lyons, found her lying by the bog-pen. She had carried a big bucket of buttermilk to the six shoals in the pen, and had evidently fainted when pouring it into the trough, over the high fence in front of the yard. The bucket, with half a gallon of buttermilk still in it, was lying half inverted, against the still form in the faded calico dress, saturated here and there with the spilled fluid when she fell.

Such a thing had never happened before in all the married life of Dan Lyons, now nearly twenty-five years, and he was, for once, really scared. He called for his son, James, a stout lad of eighteen, and they carried her to the house, and then Jim was sent for the doctor.

Doctor Hare, the family physician, knew what was wrong. He administered proper restoratives, and in half an hour Mrs. Lyons was lying comfortable, but weak, propped up with pillows, on the old lounge in the sitting-room.

It was a very hot day in early July, one of the first real hot days of the season. The clover hay harvest was in progress, and as soon as Dan Lyons thought his wife was all right for recovery, he hastened to the fields with Jim and a hired hand. The doctor said he would stay an hour or two to see whether his patient was threatened with an attack of fever, or was simply exhausted. He had a long talk with her, in the cool sitting-room, while Helen, the daughter, and the eldest of the children, prepared dinner.

Dan Lyons owned three hundred acres of fertile land, half of it river bottom and half rolling upland. He was a wiry, muscular, tough specimen, a hard worker, and ambitious to be rich. When he married Rachel Cowden, nearly a quarter of a century before, he had taken her from a Vermont home to a log house on 100 acres of this same farm that his father had given him. She was a comely bride, the pick of the neighborhood, and she brought a thousand dollars with her, which was immediately invested in an adjoining eighty acres, the rest of which she had inherited from her father with a debt of one thousand dollars, they commenced to work, and scrimp and save, and it had been work and scrimp and save ever since. The two thousand dollars were soon paid and another thousand saved. Then an adjoining 100-acre farm was for sale for three thousand dollars, and he bought it, taking another debt of two thousand.

All this time the wife had no help, and three children were added to her care. She mildly protested against this last purchase, but her objections were overruled, and the grind was again taken up, and continued by her another year.

Dr. Hare knew all this, and in the quiet of that July afternoon he placed her duty to herself so plainly before her, that she could make no mistake.

"You have been doing five years of constant toil and care," said he. "You have denied yourself comforts and even common necessities. For what? That you might get more land and leave your children better off than you are now. God will see to it right enough. I've taken your advice and sold the 100 acres to Beidle."

In a week's time Dan and his wife left for the old Vermont hills, where she was born. They were gone two months, and returned looking ten years younger. Affairs at home were well looked after by James and Helen and the hired man and cooper. All this happened fifteen years ago, and Dan and Rachel are still living and enjoying life, with their children settled around them comfortably. Dan says: "We are growing old gracefully, but we'd not have been so if Rachel hadn't laid down by the bog-pen, and Dr. Hare hadn't told her the truth and knocked himself out for many a fee."

LABOR MEN WILL ENLIST

And Thus Win the Militia Over to Their Interests.

The report is current, and its authenticity is vouched for by an official attached to one of the most influential labor organizations in New York City, that organized labor throughout the United States is to unite in an effort for the conversion of the militia to labor interests. This is to be accomplished by the enlistment of labor men in the National Guard in the several states.

The movement was inaugurated in the west more than a year ago, and labor leaders in this city who favor the scheme point to the recent conduct of the National Guard in California, who refused to do duty in quelling the railroad riots, as an evidence of what the plan may accomplish.

It has been stated that, as a result of a conference following the recent outbreak in Chicago, orders were promulgated throughout the labor organizations in the east directing the men to enlist in the militia. This is denied by the labor leaders, but the fact remains that the applications for admission to the regiments of the National Guard in New York state have recently been more numerous than ever, and among the applicants are many members of labor organizations. Some of the applicants are members of the Knights of Labor, and this is regarded as significant, because of the fact that after the railroad riots in Buffalo in 1890 the district assemblies of that order passed resolutions requesting their members to join the militia, and the National Guard, and of those already enlisted it was asked that they should retire at the expiration of their terms of enlistment or earlier if possible.

Underground London.

It gives an impressive idea of what subterranean London is fast becoming to learn that on crossing from the river the new City line will, in its passage up Queen Victoria street, run for a part of the way under the low level main sewer, which, in its turn, runs along beneath the district underground railway.

So that the line will, in its passage up Queen Victoria street, run for a part of the way under the low level main sewer, which, in its turn, runs along beneath the district underground railway.

Below that a steam railway, then a huge metropolitan sewer, then an electric railway, reaching its terminus at a depth of about 63 feet below the streets, and here it will communicate with another line, the Central London—which will lie at a depth of 80 feet.

shirk if you stay here. Stay away all summer and come back in the fall restored to health and ready to enjoy life."

Mrs. Lyons was able to go out to the table at supper, and Dan was elated.

"It's only a brush-overcome by the heat—you'll be right by tomorrow," he said.

"Dr. Hare's right to work up a case. They'll all do that."

"You have got \$5,000 in the Newton savings bank, have you?" was Rachel's reply.

"Who told you that? It's some more of Hare's meddlin', I'll bet."

"Never mind who told me. Is it so?"

"Seems to me you've gotten a cranky. You never meddled with my business before."

"Not half as much as I will hereafter," she said, and there was a glitter in her gray eyes that told Dan he was waking up a sleeping lion.

"I was saving up to buy the Baker farm, that joins ours on the north," he said apologetically.

"You've got nearly \$3,000 loaned out," she said, "but I never suspected the savings bank. That makes \$3,000 saved up."

"Well, it's a poor nest egg, and I've been saving for that Baker farm. You don't blame me for saving it, do you?"

"No, but I blame you for not letting me know your plans. I have earned and saved as much as you have and just as much right to it as you."

"Well, when we get the Baker farm we can quit savin' and enjoy what we make as we go along."

"We're not going to buy the Baker farm, Dan. I almost lost a piece of meat fall out of my mouth at this announcement. For years he had worked and planned and saved to get this farm. His wife had said, 'Why buy the Baker farm, that it was the last, and Dan had saved in secret ever since, knowing her opposition. He believed she would not object when she knew it could be almost paid for down. That night, emphatic words dashed him.

"More land means more work and worry and responsibility. Eight thousand dollars will bring in \$480 a year, \$40 a month. That will hire help and give us something to travel on, and if it don't, we can use some of the principle."

"You'd have us in the poorhouse in two or three years," groaned Dan. "Land is a sure thing. There's no better investment."

"You have too much land now. You ought to sell that 100 acre to Mr. Beidle. He offered you \$8,000 for it. With that on interest too, the income would be \$980 a year, and that's more than you clear with all your work. Broke up the 100 acre, Daniel, and its time we were thinking about something else besides saving money. I have had a whole day's thinking today, and have had many a day of it before, without saying a word. My mind's made up now."

Dan was unusually quiet the rest of the evening. He was pondering over his wife's words, and was beginning to admit to himself that she was not half right. It is more than probable that he would have held out a few days, however, had not an unexpected thing happened. That evening Mr. Beidle came over and offered him \$8,000 for the 100 acres. And I'll throw in that 5-acre lot that comes out of the corner of your east farm. It really belongs to you, you know, and you offered me \$400 for it five years ago."

That was with the offer, and then went in and kissed his wife. It was an unusual exhibition of tenderness on his part, and she asked if anything was wrong.

"No, good many things are being wrong, but I don't care. God will see to it right enough. I've taken your advice and sold the 100 acres to Beidle."

In a week's time Dan and his wife left for the old Vermont hills, where she was born. They were gone two months, and returned looking ten years younger. Affairs at home were well looked after by James and Helen and the hired man and cooper. All this happened fifteen years ago, and Dan and Rachel are still living and enjoying life, with their children settled around them comfortably. Dan says: "We are growing old gracefully, but we'd not have been so if Rachel hadn't laid down by the bog-pen, and Dr. Hare hadn't told her the truth and knocked himself out for many a fee."

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CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

A Resolution Favoring the Project Passed by the Manitoba Central Farmer's Institute.

The following resolution was adopted at the annual meeting of the Manitoba Central Farmer's Institute, held at Brandon, Man., the other day. Moved by R. E. A. Leach, seconded by Henry Nichol, and resolved:—

(1) That in the opinion of this institute the great lakes and the St. Lawrence River along the north side of the international boundary, and in order that the public may enjoy the full benefit of that highway the canal along the route ought, in the immediate future, to be enlarged so as to accommodate ocean shipping.

(2) That such a deepening of the through channel is even now urgently demanded for the accommodation of the fast increasing traffic of the country west and northwest of the lakes; and it will, if accomplished, by materially reducing the cost of transportation, greatly encourage immigration to this district, and most actively promote the development and prosperity of the country on both sides of the line.

(3) That the Government of Canada, having undertaken many years ago the deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal to fourteen feet, that work ought to be pushed forward to completion with the utmost possible diligence.

(4) That inasmuch as the works now in progress on the upper lakes are calculated to furnish, within the next two years, a channel of twenty feet in depth from the head of the lakes to Buffalo, it is most essential in the interests of the Northwest, as well as of the country at large, that the depth of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals should be further increased so as to make a channel of a uniform depth of twenty feet to the ocean.

(5) That inasmuch as the entire route is essentially an international one, and as the canal forming part thereof on either side of the line are by international treaty dedicated to the use of the citizens of both countries on equal terms, the work and the expense of further deepening the Welland and St. Lawrence, and its protection should be undertaken and borne by both Governments, so that the two countries shall contribute to the entire cost of the undertaking in proportion to their respective interests therein.

(6) That the whole water route from the head of the lakes in the east should be put under the control of a permanent joint commission, to be appointed by both countries, that city at an early date by a view to the advocacy of such a scheme.

(7) This institute rejoices to learn that the Council of the City of Toronto are taking steps for holding an International Conference on the subject of the canal, with a view to the advocacy of such a scheme.

(8) That we would most respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon the Government of Canada that the survey to be made, without delay, with a view to ascertain the feasibility of opening a canal of six feet depth between the Red River and the Lake of the Woods, and the probable cost of such a canal, as well as the advantages to be made from actual surveys of the probable cost of opening a continuous waterway from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior.

(9) That the Ontario resolutions be forwarded to the Premier of Canada, to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and to the Boards of Trade and Grain Exchanges of Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, St. Catharines, Port Huron, Welland, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

LUCANIA SHIPS TWO SEAS.

Passengers Eased and Two of Them Slipped by Hurt—A Sailorman Disabled.

A mighty sea, lashed up by a westerly gale, caused consternation on the Cunard steamship Lucania on Monday forenoon, when she was about 500 miles out from Queenstown, bound for New York. The "Lucania" was bounding westward nearly at top speed, when the wave toppled over the port bow and rolled aft. Its spray broke on the promenade deck. The bridge railing was bent and twisted. Passengers who had been sitting on chairs and looking at the angry sea from the main deck fell from the invading wave. A sailor who was knocked against an iron railing lost several teeth and three of his ribs were broken. A cabin passenger was thrown against a rail by the sudden heaving of the ship's progress. His head was cut.

Just after the first big sea rolled aboard another followed it, increasing the confusion especially among the steerage passengers, of whom there were 465. A woman was knocked down and bruised. A part of the stowage in the thick plate-glass windows of the library and flooded it, forcing some of the stowage to the water. A ventilator under the bridge was twisted out of shape, and other ventilators were washed away. The steamship was slowed down and no more water came aboard.

One of the passengers on the Lucania, Mr. D. De Sole Mendon, said that when the big wave came aboard nearly all the ladies were in their berths, the sea being pretty rough for such as were not good sailors. Mr. Mendon, to whom the wave, according to his own account, are familiar visions, thinks the wave was a pretty good sized one.

A good many of the men were below. Mr. Mendon was one of a party of about a score who were sitting on the main deck looking at the tumult. It was not raining, and the sky was almost cloudless. A fair-weather gale was piling up the sea. He thinks that it was not so much the height of the sea as it was the tremendous forward motion of the ship, which was being run at full speed, that created the disturbance. The ploughed her sharp prow deep into the first wave, the crest of which, Mr. Mendon thinks, was about 15 feet high. The biggest part of it was a solid green mass, and swept abeamships and tore away fifteen feet of the port rail. A part of it reached the promenade deck, and wrenched from their feet the passengers on the chairs on the promenade deck retreated aft, and some of the chairs were swept back with them.

The Sultan of Johore wears an electric light in his shirt front.

The tallest people in the world are the Patagonians, whose average height is 6 feet 5 inches. The shortest are the Lilliputians, averaging but 5 feet.

A LIVE DAIRY POLICY.

ONTARIO MUST TURN HER ATTENTION TO BUTTER AND CHEESE.

No Profit Now in Raising Wheat—If Austral Asia Can Make and Ship Butter and Cheese to Great Britain Why Cannot Canadians Do So?

The Ontario farmer has learned by experience that there is no profit in growing wheat. There was a time when the wheat crop was the most important of any, and realized a profitable price in the market; but that day has gone, with small probability of its return in the near future. This condition has not been brought about by deterioration in the quality of the grain produced, but is directly attributable to the increased production from the large areas brought under cultivation recently in foreign lands, where in former years, the cultivation of this cereal was not engaged in to any wide extent. But within the past decade or two India has sprung into prominence as a wheat producer of vast acreage, followed by Australia, Malaya and Argentina. These have poured their product into Liverpool, which regulates the price of breadstuffs the world over and the price has come down and stayed down because of the cheapened supply. The Canadian farmer, when in competition with the Californian and Russian producer could hold his own, but he cannot compete with the humble wheat raiser in India, whose needs are no more costly than a rice diet and a loin cloth, nor with the cheap labor of the Argentine Republic, whence wheat is sent to England and marketed at 54 cents a bushel. It is true that grain from tropical countries is inferior to Manitoba grain, being softer and much less satisfactory in the milling, yet in meeting a want it is acceptable, and

LOWERS THE VALUE

of the superior article. With low prices abroad and lower still at home, the Ontario farmer cannot procure wheat culture with any hope of profit, and must cast around for some more lucrative outlet for his energy.

Australian farmers in Victoria have been turning their attention to dairy products, and so successful have they been that Australian butter ranks high in the English market and meets with profitable sale.

Ontario farmers would do well to consider Australia's example. Ontario is the pastoral province of the confederacy. Here are some of the finest pasture lands in the world, interspersed with lakes and streams of the purest water. Few countries can present conditions so favorable to the raising of cattle and the sustenance of dairy herds as Ontario presents. Canadian cheese holds a high place in foreign markets, while great attention has been given to cheese production little attention has been bestowed upon butters as an article for foreign commerce. Farmers who have been losing money in raising grain and stock, and who have turned their attention to the dairy and availed themselves of the demand which always exists abroad for prime dairy products. The Australians, fully alive to this value, have been turning their attention to butter making, and the result is that they have, by the excellence of their product, developed a traffic with England which already has found its way to the English market, and is of great expansion in the future. If Australians can do this, Ontario agriculturists can do the same, and, as they have better facilities for butter production than can be found at the antipodes, they can compete comparatively short distances of the English market, the opportunity of

SHARING IN THE PROFITS

of the trade should not be disregarded. The advantage would all be upon their side. The land which is now exhausted through successive grain crops, would retain its fertility after a few years of use as pasture land, the work of dairying would not be so exacting on the farmer, fertilizers in the shape of manure would be plentiful, and all the farming necessities would be to produce such crops as are needed for winter feeding. Extensive dairying would lead to the selection of the highest type of milk-producing stock and the increased value of animals would be another source of revenue to the farmer. By turning to this industry and following it with a will the farmers of this province could place themselves in a position which as grain growers they cannot hope to attain.

Both the Dominion and the Ontario Governments have done considerable towards directing attention to this important branch of agriculture. Prof. Robertson, and Hon. John Dryden have rendered much service in the way of instruction, and the travelling dairies have imparted much practical information upon the subject, but what is needed is a vigorous policy on the part of both Governments with a view to making dairying a profitable industry of agriculture in this province, so eminently fitted by nature to prosper in that direction. The literature of the subject should be widespread in the farming districts, and documents traveling instead of instead of one or two should be in operation in the country. If one Prof. Robertson, a dozen more such professors of the science of butter making could do a great deal towards turning this to a profitable business too long neglected would meet with the approval of every farmer and friend of the farmer in the land. The farming element in the Ontario Legislature can do a great deal towards furthering such a commendable movement, which, if properly carried out will in a few years make this province the finest butter producing country in the world.

MANITOBA'S FINE CROPS.

It is Expected Wheat Will Yield 35 Bushels to the Acre.

The farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest are now assured of an abundant harvest. It is expected that harvesting will be general in a week or 10 days. Grain is being headed out in a good length, and is filling up well. Farmers are hopeful that the price of wheat will advance, but even if it does not

Disinfect!

It is time to use disinfectants and use them liberally.

WE HAVE IN STOCK

Chloride of Lime,
Sulphate of Iron,
Phenyle and
Carbolic Acid.

Seasonable goods are:—

FLY PADS, INSECT
POWDER, GOPHER POI-
SON, BED BUG BAN-
ISHER, AT

Bole's.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1894.

THE ESTIMATES.

The estimates will be brought down in the House today. Revenue from all sources for the twelve months ending 31st August, 1895, is estimated to be \$271,657.50. The estimated expenditure includes \$5,000.00 for Territorial exhibition; Elections for Assembly \$20,000.00; Roads, Bridges and Miscellaneous District Expenditure \$78,000.00; Schools \$114,000.00; Aid to Statute Labor Districts and Municipalities \$4,000.00.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Log Daly went south last week.
Dr. Size spent Thursday in town.
Mr. Jno. H. Bell left on Wednesday night for Winchester, Ont.
A child at Souris, Man., ate six papers and narrowly escaped death by poisoning.
Medicine Hat's annual agricultural exhibition will be held on Sept. 25th and 27th.
Mr. Habkirk, of the C.P.R. service, is spending a month's vacation at his home in Winnipeg.
Wm. Bailey came up from Regina yesterday morning, where he had been lying ill for two weeks.
Mrs. Belyea, of Portage la Prairie, who has been visiting Mrs. R. Emerson, left for home on Tuesday.
Miss Erella and Miss Elsie Alexander are the guests of Mrs. Alex. Taylor.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*
Mr. Davin remained over in Moose Jaw on Sunday and proceeded to Swift Current on Monday morning.
Miss Alexander, daughter of R. L. Alexander, formerly of Moose Jaw, has taken charge of South Edmonton public school.
Mrs. Macpherson and Miss Bella Morrison, daughter of Mr. Donald Morrison, of the Aberdeen House, left Wednesday night for Port Arthur.
A heathen Chinee who had been held in bond in Moose Jaw for four months, received the requisite papers a few days ago and was forwarded to his destination in the U.S.
Much interest will be taken in the ball game between the Crescent Club of Moose Jaw and the Buffalo Lake side, to be played on Saturday afternoon. The lake people play good ball and the town boys are also handling the sphere very comfortably.
A fashionable rumor spread in town a few days ago that settlers along the Soo line near Estevan became incensed over the starting of a prairie fire by a railway engine, and that they seized the engine and the persons of the conductor, brakeman, fireman and engineer of the train.
Mr. D. Marlatt who last week sold his meat business to Mr. D. McMillan, made another large deal the same day, whereby he secured a flock of 560 sheep from Olsten Bros., ranchers of Maple Creek. Mr. Marlatt made payment in cattle. He will now devote his attention to sheep farming.
The Crescent Baseball Club, of Moose Jaw, was regularly organized on Friday evening last when the following officers were elected: President, W. W. Bole; Secretary, W. A. Nelson; Captain, Walter Stinson; Managing Committee, Robt. Hunt, Jos. H. Land and Walter Scott. The club has already a large membership of promising players; initiatory fee, 50 cents. Would they like to have a game?

Mayor Gass visited Regina on Tuesday.

Mr. Ball's regular letter on "Music" and other interesting matter is unavoidably held over.

R. Emerson this week became possessor of Mr. Bellamy's brick residence for a cash consideration of \$1,800.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw have moved to the ranch. Mr. T. B. Baker has leased and will occupy their residence.

Frank Lightcap, the Toronto Hude and Wool Co.'s representative arrived this morning and will be here a couple of days.

A. M. R. Gordon, late editor of the Medicine Hat News, passed through on Sunday night going from Calgary to Winnipeg.

It is probable that the C. P. R. employees' picnic and excursion will be held on the 14th prox. Q'Appelle station will be the objective point.

Supt. Whyte with Chief Engineer Peterson of the C.P.R. went west yesterday morning. Asst-Supt. Milestone accompanied them to Gull Lake.

R. Phipps, wife and children arrived from Winnipeg this morning. Mr. Phipps is a railway engineer and is taking the Soo route on a trip to St. Paul.

Mr. T. J. McBride, general manager, of the Hasty Harris Co., arrived in town this morning. He is on a visit to his brother Robert who lives north of Caron.

Messrs. McDonald & Bragg, blacksmiths, have dissolved partnership. Mr. McDonald will continue the business here and Mr. Bragg will go to Indian Head.

It was reported in the Marlborough district that while trying to direct a neighbor, Mr. Ben. Crozier lost his bearings. As he was in town the other day, we assume he has turned up.

N. F. Davin, M. P., returned to Regina from Medicine Hat last night. He said the Hat expects to have a population of 10,000 within a month—looking for gold along the "Basket" line.

The C.P.R. has announced a big cut on elevator rates at Fort William, which it is estimated will mean a saving of quarter of a million dollars to Manitoba and North West farmers in this season's crop.

Mr. Davidson, at the request of Mr. McKay, Supt. of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, exhibited Tuesday to the members of the Assembly a sample of the much dreaded Russian thistle or tangle weed.

Three games in the tennis tournament have been played:—(1) Stunt and Pratt beat Jefford and Rutherford; (2) Miller and Scott beat Mrs. Jefford and Lang; (3) Craig and Christie beat Crograve and Rello.

Last week Thursday's train had just left Prince Albert, when the axle of the leading wheels of the trailing truck snapped in two. Engineer Wilson at once applied the air brakes and the train was stopped without further injury.

The two popular C.P.R. conductors who have gone in search of the North Pole expect to find it in Montgomery's garden. They have already learned an "unknown" tongue, and a despatch has been received from them in their new language.

Mayor Gass yesterday received an exceedingly handsome buggy, a conjoin present from the McCormick Mfg. Co., of Chicago, and the J. B. Anderson Co., of Oshkosh, Ont., whose agent Mr. Gass is. It is a beautiful and valuable testimonial to the estimation in which they hold their Moose Jaw agent.

Mr. Al. Prosser left on Saturday night by the Soo express for Minneapolis to visit a brother. He will not return to Moose Jaw. Mr. Prosser's departure is a blow with deep regret; he was a general favorite. He was probably the best all-around baseball player in the Territories; in lacrosse, tennis and bicycle riding he was also an adept, and he will be very generally missed in the world of Moose Jaw's sports. The best wishes of all his acquaintances here go with him.

"Mike" Miskay, a rancher of the south-eastern portion of Moose Jaw District, attempted suicide at Regina on Friday last. He placed the muzzle of a loaded pistol in his mouth, but his "nerve" waxed weak and he did not pull the trigger. Then he took a "horn" of brandy and purchased some strychnine (for gopher). A dose of the solution had a very distressing effect on him; he was found lying on the ground and groaning very dully. He said a man had better die if he could not live at peace with his fellows. "Mike" had been drinking heavy for several days, which doubtless caused him to take a gloomy view of the situation. Latest accounts say that he is now improving. The TIMES received a special despatch about the affair just too late for last issue.

Business Men in a Hurry
eat in restaurants and often food insufficiently cooked. Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia and sour stomach and immediately relieve headache.

Held Hard, Down There!

Just listen to the exclamation of this Regina "Grit":

"FRIEND SCOT"—The country is saved; we organized a Liberal Association for Regina and District last night, and our first meeting contained 33 members, all of whom signed the roll, and they only had one day's notice that there was a meeting of that kind to be held. Jno. A. Kerr, president; R. H. Williams, first vice-president; R. Rimmer, secretary-treasurer; W. J. Chisholm, treasurer; and other vice-presidents to be named later; also a committee of management appointed, of which Mayor Martin and twelve others make up the list. So you see we have got good men to steer the next big fight on to victory when the time comes. The Mayor was petitioned by the citizens in general to call a public meeting, which was held this (Wednesday) afternoon in the town hall, when the citizens decided to give Mr. Laurier a banquet on the night of the 5th Sept. I think I suppose you know that the "great orator" will speak here on the 5th, and I don't doubt you will be down to hear him, even though you are a Patron. Really, I did not know there were so many Liberals around Regina; they are cropping up all around. To-morrow we will be decorating the rink for Mr. Laurier to speak in, and we are going to get all the bands to be had. Stoney Beach band has been invited too,—you know Mr. Dixon. Of course this letter is not written for publication, but if any of the contents is "news," you can tell it in your own way, because it is not written for "print." Yours &c."

In our humble judgment the letter is too good to miss "print." Unalloyed happiness is so rarely found that we cannot forego making public this exhibition of it and to make any change in the wording of the letter would surely mar the happy effect. Mr. Laurier's expected visit is evidently putting enthusiasm into the Regina "Grits," so many of whom for years back have been sitting under the bed. But just to prevent our Regina Liberal friend from entirely losing his head so long before the prospective "victory" can be achieved, we would direct his attention to the outcome of the recent election in Beautiful Plains, Man., which election was the first that Patrons west of the Lake took a hand in. The Patrons easily defeated the leader of the Manitoba Opposition, whose only fault was that he is a partisan. Let our Liberal friend ponder this statement of Mr. Davidson, the defeated candidate:—"It is clear to me that no government can withstand the Patrons in the North-West."

Civic Business.

At Monday night's meeting of town council the Mayor and Councillors, Stunt, Davidson and Hitchcock were present. Supt. Milestone for the C.P.R. sent a letter of thanks for prompt and effective work done by the fire brigade at the recent burning of railway property. The letter was filed and—

Ordered, that a copy be transmitted to the secretary of the brigade.

After the receipt of sundry new accounts.

The Finance Committee suggested payment of the following amounts:—\$52.85, interest on debentures; \$14.32, for lumber; and \$6.00, repairing pump, to H. McLaughlin; \$7.60 to W. W. Hole, and \$7.00 to P. Ostrander. Suggestions ordered to be adopted.

On motion the payment to James Brass of \$189.44 for constructing brick sidewalk was authorized.

The Fire Committee recommended acceptance of E. A. Baker & Co.'s tender for fire brigade supplies; that a key box with glass face be fixed in front of fire hall, to be broken in emergency; also that if a bell, which the committee has in view, stands a proposed test, it be purchased, and placed on fire hall for alarm purposes. Agreed.

The fire brigade asked permission to remove a partition in the hall, complaining of lack of room. Referred to committee.

Wilson & McDonald offered to haul ladders and other requisites to fires for \$10 per annum,—fires or no fires. Accepted.

The Market and Parks Committee was instructed to confer with the solicitor and to suggest such steps to be taken as will legalize the transfer of certain park lands to a Citizens' Committee, for purposes as set forth in a petition presented by the citizens some months ago.

On motion it was resolved that when the Salvation Army occupies the hall more than four nights in a week, they be charged an extra amount proportionate to the sum paid for the said four nights.

Pat. Murphy Has Not Improved.

Mr. Ed. Jackson, who accompanied Mr. Pat. Murphy to Montreal a short time ago returned Wednesday morning. Pat. stood the trip down very well and arriving at his destination was at once taken to the C.P.R. Hospital. A partial operation only was performed, his strength failing to such an extent that it was considered unsafe to proceed further. His malady is tumor of the stomach, and finding there was no hope of cure he became anxious to return to his home in Minnesota. "Ed." cared for him back as far as St. Paul where he was met by his brothers who will take him to his home at Blue Earth City, Minnesota. "Pat." was widely known in R. R. circles and a great favorite with the "boys," who all sincerely regret his sad case. "Ed."s trip, though his attention was chiefly devoted to his suffering friend, was interesting, it being his first to the East. He was highly pleased with all he saw. He complains some, however, of the standing room allowed humanity in the crowded cities, and was glad to get back to the wild and woolly West.

Died on The Train.

Mr. J. S. Timmons, who passed through here a short time ago on a trip west, found on reaching Banff that the health of his ten-year-old daughter, Mabel, was such that a continuance of the journey would not be advisable. After resting a day the return trip was begun and until Medicine Hat was reached nothing indicated in particular that the hand of death had already claimed as its victim the happy young life that was a beam of sunshine in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Timmons. While the train was at the Medicine Hat station a number of Indians congregated on the platform, and while talking and laughing to the squaws and papooses, Mabel fell back in her seat a corpse. She was tenderly carried from the car to Asst-Supt. Niblock's office, where medical attention was immediately given, but all was over; heart failure was the cause. The body was removed to the undertaker's and prepared for shipment east. Before the arrival of the next train, service was held in the Methodist church. After the service a long procession formed to the train where the remains were placed for passage to Toronto. Six little girls acted as pall bearers and although a stranger to the people of Medicine Hat, Mr. Timmons' gratitude is beyond expression for the words of sympathy and many favors received there in the hour of trouble.

Freight Rates Reduction.

The C.P.R. has announced a very material reduction in its coal transportation rates from western mines. The old rate from Lethbridge to Moose Jaw was \$4.05 per ton, the new is \$3.25. The old rate from Anthracite was \$3.91, new \$3.65. Old rate from Canmore \$3.91, new \$3.60. To Regina old rate from Lethbridge was \$4.05, new \$3.55; from Anthracite old \$3.91, new \$3.75; from Canmore, old \$3.91, new \$3.75. The reduction from Lethbridge, it will be noted, is much greater than from other points. This is the result of the transfer to the C.P.R. Co. of the Dunmore-Lethbridge branch. There is no practical reduction from Canmore and Anthracite to points east of Groulx.

The Company also announces a reduction on livestock freights from Portage to Winnipeg, amounting to about thirty-five per cent. This does not affect Moose Jaw as no number of any account is brought here from the east.

Mr. Haultain Interviewed.

Premier Haultain was seen at the depot by a TIMES reporter on Tuesday night.

"Why did you," asked the reporter, "not make public the promise made to you by Mr. Davin from Premier Thompson on Aug. 4th?"

"What promise?"

"That if you inaugurated a system of relief, and your resources gave out, Dominion funds would be given you."

"Mr. Davin made me no promise from Sir John Thompson. Indeed that would have been an unusual and an extraordinary channel of communication between the Dominion Premier and myself."

"How is Haultain, and when will he return to Regina?"

"His Honor is improving, and will come down in about a week, in time for prorogation."

"Good evening."

"Good night."

Laurier at Regina.

Posters are issued from Regina, setting forth that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and others who are now on a tour through the North-West, will address a mass meeting in the Culling Rink, Regina, on Wednesday, Sept. 5th next at 2:30 p.m. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of ladies. The TIMES is advised that the C.P.R. has granted a passenger return trip rate of one and one quarter fare from those who wish to go and hear the Moose Jaw and other points to Regina. A eloquent Liberal leader speak. Regina is the only point at which Mr. Laurier's party will stop on the passage to the Coast. From Regina they go direct to Vancouver, and their present programme returns to the Territorial schedule we published last week.

A New Time-Card.

On Sunday next, with but a week's notice, the C.P.R. will make a radical change in the running time of their passenger train service, which will give Moose Jaw a daylight service both east and west. On the new card an hour and a half is gained between Swift Current and Broadview. The change will be greatly appreciated in Western Assiniboia. The new time for this section is:

GOING WEST.	GOING EAST.
22:13 leave	Kemnay 4:37
3:35	Broadview 23:10
7:33	Regina 18:40
9:06	Pasqua 17:18
9:25	Moose-Jaw 17:00
14:45	Swift Current 12:30

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH.

The Prince Albert train leaves Regina on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 8:05, reaching P.A. at 2:50; returning on Mondays and Thursdays, leaves P.A. at 4:30 reaching Regina at 18.

WOOD MOUNTAIN.

Prairie Fires Have Devastated That Country.

Special to THE TIMES.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, Aug. 31.—Prairie fires have been raging in this district and east of Willow Bunch. The ranchers are completely burned out and will have to dispose of their stock if they can't find other grazing grounds to drive stock to. P. Bonneau, one of the largest stock owners, is here at Wood Mountain trying to dispose of some of his stock. The fire has spread north and south.

News has just come in that large bush fires are spreading on Milk River south of this place.

Game is plentiful on patches of grass that was not burned.

At Willow Bunch some animals have been killing stock; quite a number of sheep have been destroyed. Young calves and colts also have been eaten. The people think that bears have done the damage; timber wolves, too, have been seen. It is supposed that the fire has driven them in from Milk River.

Buffalo Lake Briefs.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Harvesting is about finished, and we are nearly all through tacking. Mrs. Clark was visiting at Mrs. J. J. McLean's last week. Mrs. Moffat has been spending a week visiting at her daughter's, Mrs. Hugh Thompson. Mr. Moffat takes the cattle in stacks this year, having thirteen stacks. Everybody went to town to hear Mr. Davin tell about his doings at Ottawa. We hope there will be some work started here soon, as there is very little to do this fall and wheat will hardly be worth drawing to town. The land inspector visited this district last week doing considerable business.

Pasqua Chaps.

Everything is decidedly quiet around the hub; harvesting is finished and a very short crop it is. Some threshing has been done and the yield is nothing to great. The dairying business is now the backbone of the district and is now called for on September 1st to consider the advisability of erecting a factory at Stoney Beach.

By-the-by, what has become of our M. I. A.; he has been promising for the last two years to attend to the public requirements of this section, but alas! alas! Can any of the readers of THE TIMES acquaint our Pasqua correspondent with the whereabouts of the government boring outfit (man included) that Mr. Ross sent out last winter to perforate the earth pending a flood?

A wedding is being talked of. Whom the contracting parties are, we have not heard, but will investigate later on. Everyone admires THE TIMES since coming into new hands. Go on, Scribe, you are getting there!

REALMED CORRESPONDENT.

Boharm Rip Raps.

The threshing will mostly be completed in this district this week. Messrs. Campbell & Wilson's machine doing the work.

Mr. Fred Green has gone to Indian Head with his machine. Mr. Charles Shapley has gone with him.

Mr. E. Might has gone to help his cousins with their harvest east of Moose Jaw.

Reggie, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, has been very seriously ill for the last week but is slowly recovering now.

We would strongly advise Mr. Fred Green to have fire guards ploughed around his dairy farm with the least possible delay as sparks have been seen flying around there thick and fast lately. (Get there Ed, or you might lose your chance.)

Experience is a good teacher as Davy has found to his cost. Ben was a little too smart for Davy this time, and we would advise the latter to take up his abode at the Secretary's office the next time the cheques are given out from the treasury.

RAPPEL.

Boharm, Aug. 29th, 1894.

Swift Current.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
SWIFT CURRENT, Aug. 29.—Mr. Jas. Shoullice, C.P.R. fireman, left a few days ago to spend six weeks holidays in Ottawa.

Mr. Frank Goodwin of the dining hall leaves on Saturday for England; he will be absent about six months. Miss S. Lundeen left for Medicine Hat this morning.

Mr. McLeod, Post Office Inspector, was in town today.

Mrs. Palmer paid Regina a flying visit a few days ago.

It is rumored that a change in the Post Office will soon take place.

Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P., addressed his supporters here on Monday.

Miss Groon, of Qu'Appelle is visiting her sisters in town.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Goodwin's baby girl was buried on Sunday.

Mr. D. McTaggart, Road Master of the Soo line, is in town visiting his mother, who has been very low, but is now out of danger.

Our local sports are doing a great business in the duck line. Mr. Jas. Robinson brought home seventy-five last Saturday.

The new school house is nearly finished and has a very neat appearance.

Mr. A. Patterson, Locomotive Fireman, is able to be around again; but he is still looking bad.

STABLE TO LET

That good stable on the old Sharp property to let cheap. Apply to JAS. MAIR, Moose Jaw.

HOUSE TO LET.

House to let on Fairfield street, property of Mrs. Latham. Apply to Wm. Grayson, Moose Jaw.

GIRL WANTED

Wanted, a good girl to go to Cambridge. Work light. A family of three. Apply to MRS. J. T. SIMPSON.

Servant Girl Wanted

Wanted a servant girl at once. Apply to MRS. SEYMOUR GREEN.

Furniture

Business FOR SALE.

D. J. Robertson, REGINA,

Will sell his immense stock of furniture in small lots or in bulk. It all has to go by Dec. 31st, 1894. His store is no longer a

"ONE PRICE STORE."

The buyer's bid takes the article every time. No reasonable offer refused, as the stock has to be cleared out before New Years. Write for Catalogue

D. J. ROBERTSON, South St., Regina.

HEALEY'S

Having purchased the Stock of R. McDonald and enlarged my premises, I have now the largest Stock of

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

ever opened in Moose Jaw.

—30—30—

Prices away down. Terms Cash

THOS. HEALEY'S Confectionery Store.

Main Street, Moose Jaw

James Brass

BRICK MANUFACTURER.

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Magpie Street, Moose Jaw

TRY

The New Confectionery

—FOR—

Fruits, Ice Cream

—AND—

all kinds of soft drinks

—AND—

HARRY HEALEY.